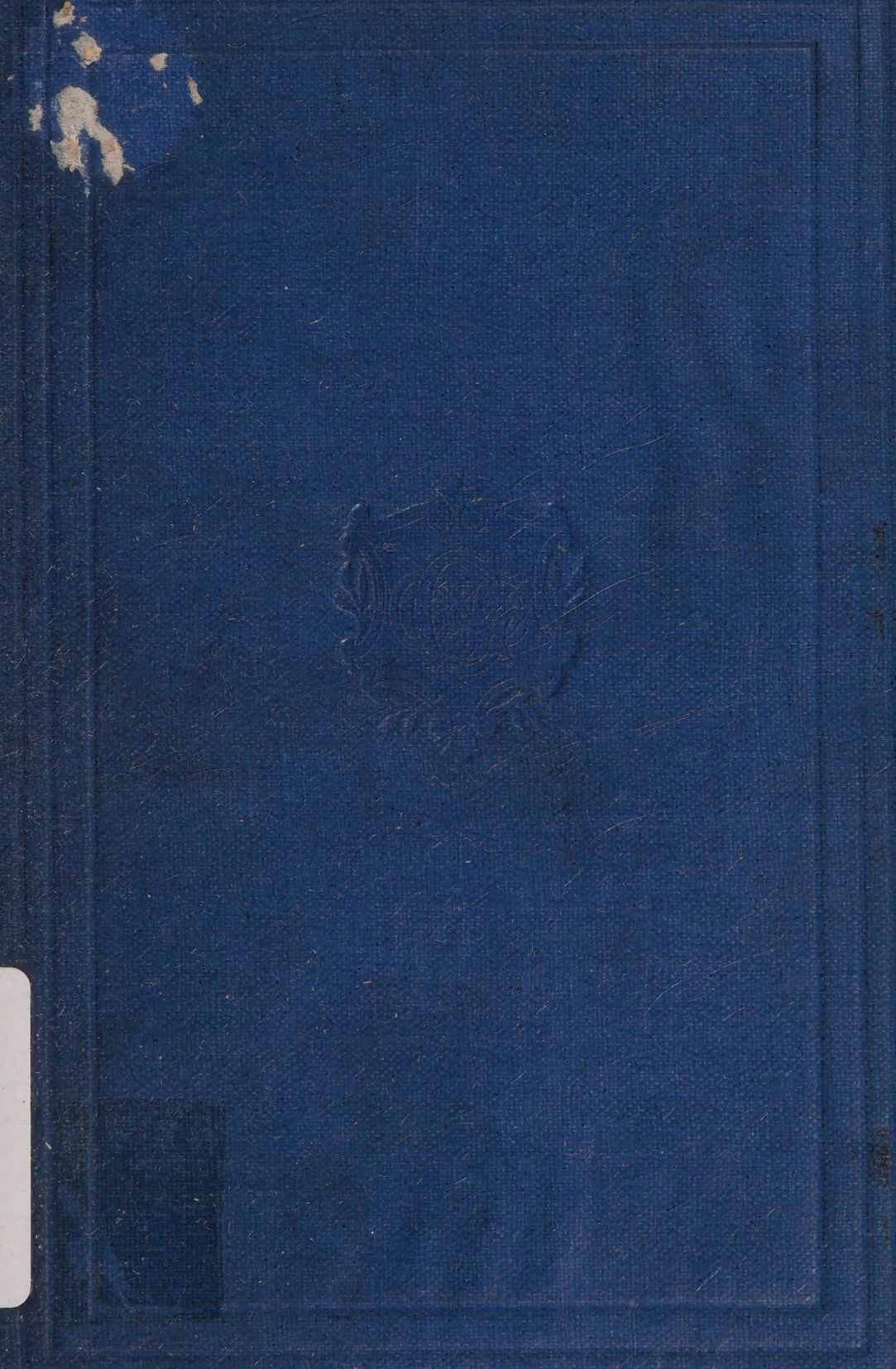
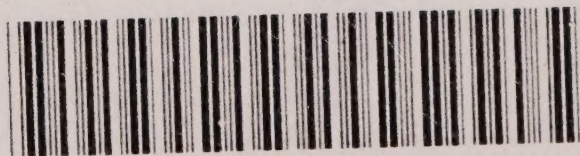


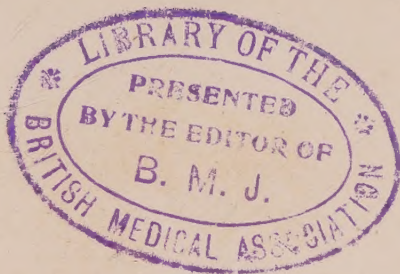


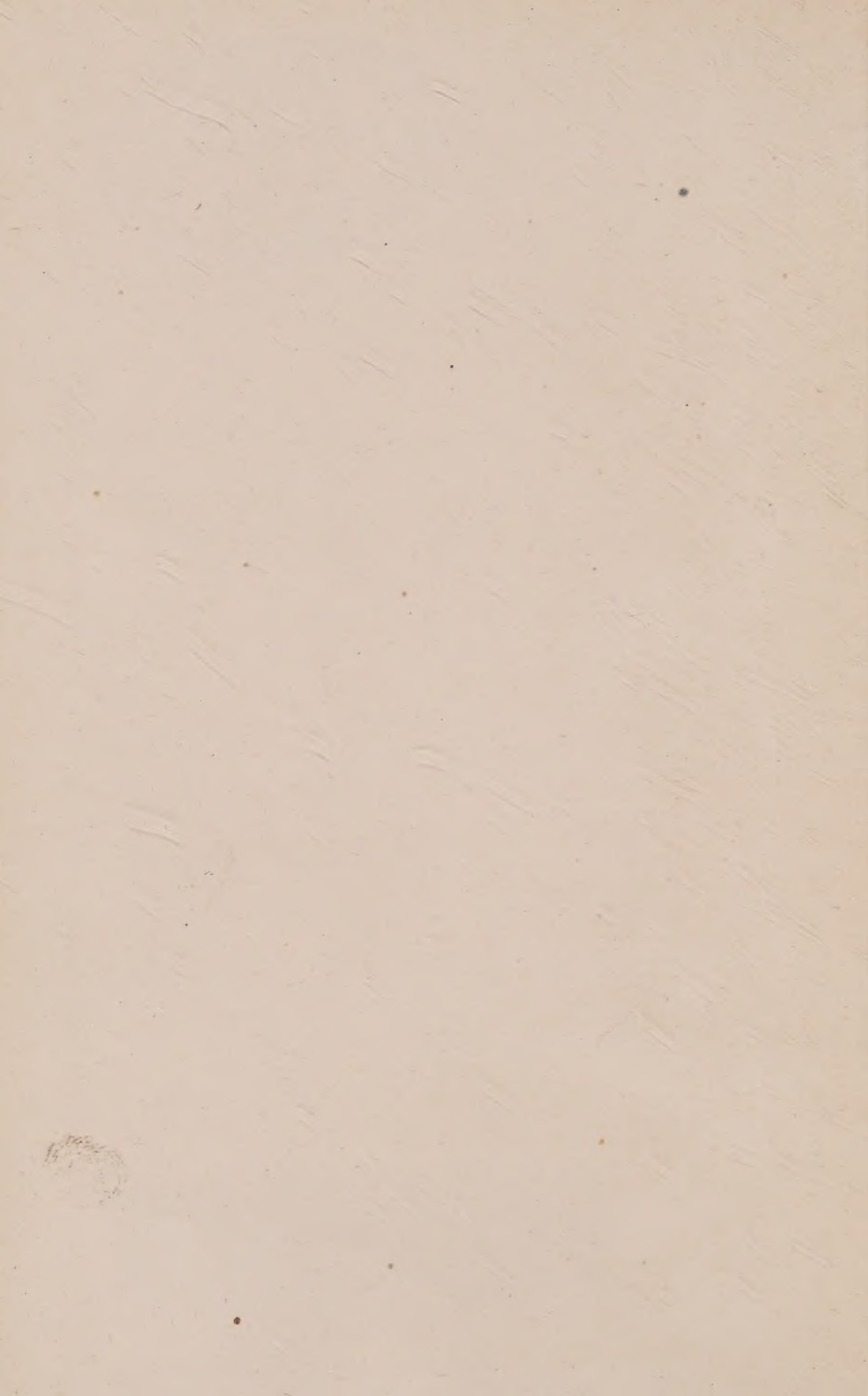
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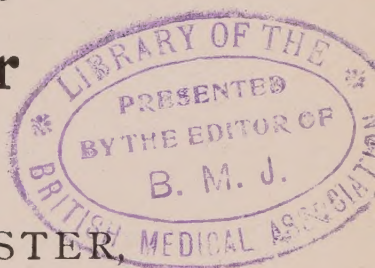
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How to Become A Woman Doctor

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BY

EMILY L. B. FORSTER,

AUTHOR OF "HOW TO BECOME A DISPENSER";
LATE LECTURER TO THE WESTMINSTER COLLEGE OF PHARMACY;
LATE ANALYST, METALLURGICAL LABORATORY, KING'S COLLEGE,
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

WITH A FOREWORD

BY

W. J. FENTON, M.D., F.R.C.P.,

DEAN OF THE CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL
(MEN AND WOMEN).



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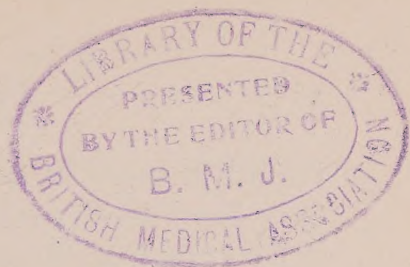
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FOREWORD.

It is now many years since women have been admitted to the medical profession, but it was not until the War began that the numbers so applying increased to any considerable extent. Of late years, many Examining Bodies who had formerly excluded women opened their doors freely, so that at the present time there are extremely few qualifying degrees or diplomas which they may not go in for.

The pathways of entry to the profession are many, but the object in view is the same in all—to provide a solid knowledge of the principles and practice of medicine and surgery, and to insist, by means of examinations, that this has been satisfactorily acquired. Want of uniformity has led to a variety of detail amongst the different Examining Bodies, which is apt to be bewildering to those not familiar with medical education, and it is to guide and assist intending students that this book has been designed.

The choice of a school for women in London has been very limited until quite recently owing to the medical education of men and women having been conducted separately: the latter being confined to one school, the former having a wide range to select from, with traditions extending back for centuries.

Of late, a new school of thought has arisen, and

the advantages of co-education in medicine and surgery have been recognised in London.

In a profession practised by both sexes working together under similar conditions, it has come to be realised that the best results are more likely to be obtained if their educational opportunities are identical. Objections to co-education have been based largely upon prejudices, which with many others are being gradually and surely swept away by the needs of the times.

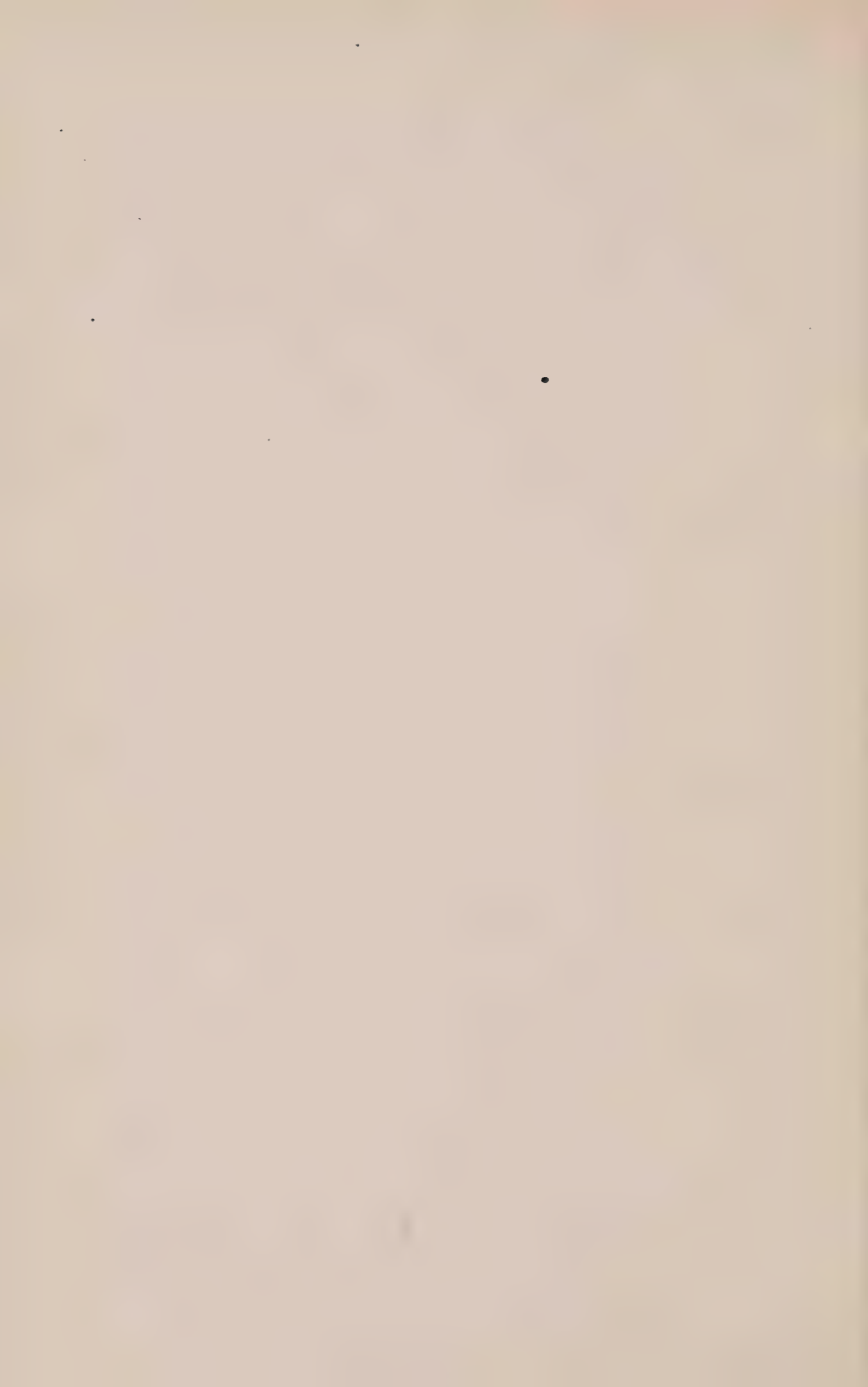
The suitability of women for the medical profession has been long decided in the affirmative, but hitherto it has not been so clearly appreciated that, where there is no distinction in practice, there should be none during the stage of preparation for it. All desiring admission to a learned profession should have equal opportunities of acquiring the widest and most comprehensive knowledge possible: for it is clear that the teaching of medicine and surgery, with their host of attendant sciences, must vary in method and detail with each school, and that equal results can only be attained by equality of opportunity; to confine one class of medical student to one school, from the nature of the case, limits their opportunities and tends to narrow their outlook.

At one medical school in London, the scheme of placing men and women students on an equality throughout the whole course without modification or restriction of any kind has been adopted and found successful. The students work together on perfectly friendly terms, and there is every reason to believe

that the experience will be to their mutual advantage : the result being medical practitioners soundly educated, with broad-minded and sympathetic views both towards the public, which they will have to serve, and the profession, of which they will form a part.

W. J. FENTON, M.D., F.R.C.P.,
Dean.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL
MEDICAL SCHOOL,
LONDON, W.C. 2.



P R E F A C E.

THIS little book seeks to act as a guide to the large number of girls desirous of training for the profession of Medicine and Surgery, yet needing to know how to set about this and what is involved. Head mistresses of schools and teachers will find it useful, as they will be able to gather from it all the necessary information as to the various medical schools open to women students. The foreword which Dr. M. J. Fenton has so very kindly supplied (and for which I am most grateful) admirably sets forth the claims of the book, and I am indebted to Messrs. C. Griffin & Co. for including it in their valuable medical list, and also for accepting a few notices of medical schools desirous of giving particulars, which will be found at the end of the book.

E. L. B. F.

LONDON, 1918.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
The History of the Woman Doctor, ...	1
How to enter the Medical Profession, ...	5
The Choice of a Medical School, ...	8
London, ...	9
Royal Free Hospital (School of Medicine for Women),	9
The Choice of a Medical School— <i>Continued</i> .	
Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, ...	11
The Choice of a Medical School— <i>Continued</i> .	
King's College, ...	18
The Choice of a Medical School— <i>Continued</i> .	
St. George's Hospital, ...	26
St. Mary's Hospital, ...	30
University College, ...	30
Oxford and Cambridge, ...	31
Provincial Universities, ...	34
Irish Universities, ...	41
Scotch Universities, ...	43
School of Medicine of the Royal Colleges, Edinburgh,	45
Welsh University, ...	46
Prospects of the Woman Doctor, ...	47
Co-Education, ...	51
The Making of the Woman Doctor, ...	53
Work Done by Women Doctors, ...	55
Degrees conferred by the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, ...	56
A Day in the Life of a Woman House Physician (Charing Cross Hospital), ...	59

Extracts from the Regulations of the University of London,	PAGE 66
Extracts from the Syllabus of the Conjoint Board, England,	88
Extracts from the Syllabus of the Conjoint Board, Ireland,	100
Extracts from the Syllabus of the Conjoint Board, Scotland,	122
Extracts from the Syllabus of the Society of Apothecaries of London,	122

NOTE.

I am indebted to the courtesy of the University of London, the Conjoint Boards of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the Society of Apothecaries, London, for including in this book extracts from their "regulations."

E. L. B. F.

How to Become a Woman Doctor.

THE HISTORY OF THE WOMAN DOCTOR.

Few people know the struggle that was entailed before the pioneer medical women could obtain recognition.

Every available argument was employed and, the strongest force of all, every door was closed against them.

Hospitals refused to admit them as students, Examining Bodies were against them, and the Universities looked upon the idea as not to be thought of. As far back as 1858 Miss Blackwell obtained her M.D. in America, and coming over to London practised there. Shortly afterwards Miss Garrett passed the examination of the Society of Apothecaries, London, who immediately afterwards made a rule preventing the admission of any candidate to their examination who had not been trained at a recognised training school.

As no school in England would admit a woman, this was an almost unsurmountable barrier.

At this time among the few women anxious to study medicine were Miss Jex-Blake and Mrs. Isabel

Thorne. The former was trying to gain admission to the University of Edinburgh, Mrs. Thorne and three others joined her, and after great difficulty and untold trouble they were admitted.

To obtain Clinical instruction was still more difficult, but they persevered, and were successful; but after four years' study they were not allowed to enter for their medical degree, so were practically no better off than before they entered the University.

The next step was to open a school of medicine for women in London. Miss Jex-Blake was the Chief Organiser of the movement, and gathered together a number of well-known names to form a Council.

A suitable house was obtained, and in 1874 the school was opened with 14 students.

The teaching at the school was recognised, and they were able to enter for their qualifying examination in Ireland. This point is very interesting, that it was Ireland that was progressive, and was ready to admit women to qualify as doctors before England did. It was the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland, who took the lead.

The serious question was where to obtain clinical instruction. This difficulty was overcome by the Royal Free Hospital opening its doors to women students. Among the students studying at the time were those whose names have since become household words.

Shortly afterwards the University of London

arranged to allow women to enter for the Medical Degree. The year 1877 was a momentous one in the history of women doctors. They could then take their medical degrees in London or Ireland, and thus be registered by the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland, and the School was allowed to incorporate in its title "London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women."

The appointment of women on the visiting and resident staff of the hospital proved most satisfactory, and it was felt as their complete recognition by those in authority. In 1885 women were admitted to the Fellowship (and all the other examinations) of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons, Ireland.

The Royal Colleges of England soon afterwards opened their doors to women, and in 1909 the by-laws enabling women to present themselves for the examination for the Fellowship were introduced.

In 1892 the British Medical Association admitted them as members; thus one by one we find the barriers debarring women from all the privileges of the profession gradually broken down.

We can see how a small number of women co-operating together with a fixed determination can overcome difficulties that at the start seem unsurmountable. Their goal was to become doctors, and when they appeared to be on the road to success an unexpected obstacle was thrown in their way, they persevered until they found a way over or around it, or else forced the obstacle to be bodily removed. Indeed, this latter was their usual course.

From the early days up to the present time the Women Medical Students have done splendidly in all the examinations; they have even excelled what their friends anticipated for them, not only the taking of their degrees with Honours, but in gaining scholarships and exhibitions thus justifying at least their mental ability to enter the profession that was for so long closed to them.

In a comparatively short space of time quite a number of women became registered medical practitioners, and those who had fought so hard for the cause were thus able to see their labours rewarded.

India opened up a wide field of labour for the woman doctor, and many took advantage of the opportunities of usefulness offered to them.

Although a certain number of people were against the movement, the majority of English people admired the steady determination with which the women worked for their cause, gradually winning their way right into the heart of the profession.

It is also interesting to notice that from start to finish many well-known men gave all possible support to establishing a recognised school of medicine for women in London, and for providing the students with clinical instruction at the Royal Free Hospital, and (of no minor importance) by financial aid as well. Nor must we forget that several of the women who were the pioneers of the movement gave not only their time and intellect, but of their wealth as well. To inaugurate a new sphere, whatsoever it be, always means a certain outlay of money, and

if we look into the financial side of this question we shall find it was no exception to the rule, even the Royal Free Hospital had to have a guarantee that it should receive £400 a year when women were first received as students, as authorities at the Hospital did not know how far such an innovation would affect the financial condition of the hospital. In the early days in Edinburgh the cost of professors' fees was a very heavy one for the little band of students who first entered the University, and so it was until their position was firmly established. Now the present School of Medicine in London is a lasting memorial to the zeal and affection of those who have secured an open door for the younger generations. Around the London School of Medicine is woven the life history of those who have become such keen supporters of the women medical students.

How to Enter the Medical Profession.

To practise medicine in the United Kingdom it is necessary to be admitted to the Medical Register.

The General Medical Council keep the register by Act of Parliament, 1858.

Before applying for admission it is necessary to have spent five years at a recognised Medical School, to have been through the prescribed curriculum, and to have obtained either from a University, or one of the Conjoint Boards, or the Society of Apothecaries, a Degree or Diploma that is legally recognised.

Diplomas can be obtained from the Conjoint Boards of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in England, Ireland, and Scotland; also from the Society of Apothecaries.

Before studying medicine it is necessary to have passed an Arts Examination, either the Matriculation of the University of London, or one that is accepted as a preliminary examination by the University whose degree the student intends to obtain, or by the Conjoint Boards or Society of Apothecaries.

The General Medical Council, before registering a medical student, insist on their having passed one of a special list of examinations, some of which must include Latin, and be passed at not more than two periods of examinations, a complete list of which can be obtained from the Registrar of the General Medical Council, 44 Hallam Street, London.

Registration is not necessary on the part of a medical student who is studying for a Medical Degree at the University of London or a Diploma of the Conjoint Board, London, as both are registrable qualifications. For all other Licensing Bodies examination students must register previous to starting their medical course. The five years' study dates from the day of registration.

Students cannot enter a Medical School, or start their studies at a University, under 16 years of age.

The course for the Conjoint Boards takes five years; for the Medical Degree of the London Uni-

versity longer is required, about five and a half. The first two to two and a half years are spent in "Primary" and "Intermediate" study. This work is done in class rooms and in Laboratories. After passing the 1st and 2nd examinations the student proceeds to the Hospital for clinical work, then comes the final, after passing which the student is admitted to the Medical Register, and is a fully qualified Medical Woman.

Before starting on a course of study, many points have to be considered, and the wisest plan to pursue is, first to decide whether the study shall be done in London or elsewhere. The next point is, if a women's school or a mixed one is to be chosen. Then when these important matters have been settled, to get all particulars from the Dean of the School that has been decided on, who will gladly help and advise future students, and his or her advice should be taken as to whether a University Degree or the Conjoint Qualification should be worked for.

Parents should remember that there are several entrance scholarships to be gained, and if they wish their daughter to try for one, it is well to prepare in good time.

The question of expense will depend on many things. The actual Hospital Fees will be from £120 to £170. Then, added to this must be put examination fees, amounting to about £42 for the Conjoint Board and £21 for the University of London. Then there are books, and in some cases private coaching, and the general expenses incidental to

College life, the total amounting from £170 to £230.

Of course, if the student has to live away from home, the expense of board and lodging for a five years' course of study must be borne in mind, and it is impossible to estimate that figure, as it will vary with each individual student. The expenses for a woman medical student are about the same as for a man. In planning out a student's course, it will be wise in most cases to arrange for her to study for a degree, although it takes a little longer than to pass the Conjoint Board (if the London degree is taken), but it is time well spent, and it is well to aim at the highest, but, as we previously said, the Dean's advice on this point should be taken. Some students go right through their medical curriculum, and do not know the word failure; others are not so fortunate, so that in the event of failing to pass an examination and having to enter a second time, one must be prepared to have the five or five and a half years' prolonged.

The Choice of a Medical School.

Where to train? This question opens up a large field for thought, as, fortunately at the present day, there is a wide range of Medical Schools open to women to select from. These all prepare for the Conjoint Board, and the Provincial Schools prepare for the London as well as their own degrees.

While a large percentage of women students study

in London, others are content with the Provinces, and in some cases it is more convenient, while others again like to be loyal to the local University of their part of the country.

Whether a girl wishes to study at a School of Medicine for Women only, or whether she prefers co-education, must to a great extent guide her in the choice of a school.

LONDON.

In London the Schools open to Women are:— (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women (University of London), Women only; Charing Cross Medical School (University of London), co-education; King's College (University of London), for the first and second examination, co-education; St. George's Hospital Medical School (University of London), co-education; St. Mary's Medical School (University of London), co-education, admits women students from the School of Medicine for Women.

Royal Free Hospital—School of Medicine for Women (University of London).

This school was originally started in October, 1874, with 14 students. After a very laborious and uphill commencement, it gradually developed into a definitely recognised medical school, whose students have gradually been admitted to the various medical bodies in England.

Students can study for the University of London Medical Degrees, or for the examination of the Conjoint Board, London; the Society of Apothecaries, London, or the Conjoint Boards of Ireland and Scotland. The Final Examination of the Conjoint Boards can be taken after a five years' course, but the course for the University of London Degree takes a little longer.

Students are not admitted under 16 years of age. The course of study commences in October of each year. The School is open from 8.50 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Saturday 1 p.m.).

Clinical instruction is received at the Royal Free Hospital, and at St. Mary's Hospital. The Royal Free Hospital contains 184 beds. St. Mary's, 300 beds. Both hospitals have large out-patients departments.

A number of appointments, resident and non-resident, at the Royal Free Hospital are open to students of the school who are qualified. There is an excellent Library at the school for the use of students.

The school is rich in scholarships and prizes; the scholarships are from £66 annually downwards.

There is a special fund to render assistance to any students who need it. Students who contemplate taking up mission work are, when necessary, helped by one or other of the Missionary Societies, who also offer various appointments to qualified women.

The fee for the entire course of training is £160 for a Degree or for the Diploma of the Conjoint Board, London, or other qualification. Students

not studying medicine can enter for certain classes at special fees for a period of not less than six months.

When accommodation will allow of it, medical students from other schools and graduates from foreign and overseas Universities are admitted to the practice of the Hospital.

Special courses are held for those taking the "Fellowship"; the fee for past students of the school is £13 10s. for the full course (two subjects), £10 for one subject. Graduates of other schools, £19 for the full course.

The teaching staff is composed of medical men and women, as is also the staff of medical officers at the Royal Free Hospital. A limited number of students can reside at the School. There are sets of chambers at a rental of £24 a year per student.

Charing Cross Hospital Medical School (University of London).

Charing Cross Hospital Medical School is one of the Schools of Medicine of the University of London. Its courses of instruction are framed primarily to meet the requirements for the Degrees (M.B., B.S., M.D., M.S.) of that University; the Diplomas (L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.) of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England; and the Diploma (L.M.S.S.A.) of the Society of Apothecaries.

The course of study also satisfies the requirements of other British Universities and Licensing Bodies.

The Winter Session begins at the commencement of October of each year, and ends in the third week of March.

The Summer Session begins on last week in April, and ends in the first week of July.

Full information respecting the Medical School, and the Course of Study recommended, may be obtained on application to the Dean, Medical School, Charing Cross Hospital, London, W.C. (Telephone : City 8,015.)

The Hospital and Medical School were founded in 1821 by Dr. Benjamin Golding to show the pressing need of such an institution; by the year of his death, 1865, there had been over 30,000 in-patients, and over 320,000 out-patients had been treated. The Hospital was twice rebuilt, later on it was enlarged, and in 1901 it was entirely reconstructed and again enlarged.

The Hospital contains 300 beds.

The in-patients average over 3,000, while the out-patients average over 24,000 annually, with about 80,000 attendances. The Medical School was an integral portion of the Hospital from the first, and was retained as such in the Royal Charter of Incorporation subsequently granted to the Hospital. The present Medical School was erected in Chandos Street in 1881, and enlarged in 1889 and in 1894. Students take the Primary and Intermediate portion in the Laboratories of King's College, University of London. The advantage of this arrangement being that the students have all the benefits of a University

training and at the same time the use of additional laboratories for Pathological, Bacteriological, and Clinical Work and Research. The fact that the students go outside their own school for instruction makes no difference to the school life, for King's College is only four minutes' walk, so that they are still able to use the Library, Reading Room, Club, and enter into the general social life of their own school.

The Students' Club Union includes Reading, Refreshment, and Cloak Rooms. There are a variety of Sports Clubs in connection with the School. There is also a Students' Medical Society.

During the time the students are doing their preliminary work at King's College, they are still under the supervision and guidance of the Dean, as well as of the Authorities of the Science Faculty where they are working.

In July, 1916, the Council of the Hospital decided to admit women students. As stated in the Hospital Prospectus, "This step, which has been taken after mature consideration, adds greatly to the facilities for medical education in London, and by placing men and women students upon terms of equality throughout the whole of their curriculum, gives to the meaning of 'Education' a wider significance, which cannot be otherwise than to their mutual advantage." A number of girls at once availed themselves of the opportunity, and when the session opened in October it saw a new order of things inaugurated—men and women on

equal terms admitted to the Medical School. The women have a separate Common Room, and have a woman attendant to look after their requirements. These two points the Dean considers the "maximum and the minimum of distinction between the two sexes."

There are a number of prizes offered by the Medical School, which women can gain as well as men.

Many thousands of grateful patients have Dr. Benjamin Golding to thank for having founded the hospital. The women students who wished to partake of the advantage of co-education in their medical studies and at the same time wished to study in London without being restricted to number (or to war time only) have to thank the Dean of the Medical Faculty, Dr. Fenton, and his Secretary, Mr. Frank Noakes, who have spared no time or trouble to give to women students the same benefits as to the men.

Few people know the amount of labour such an innovation meant to the authorities, not only in getting the admission of women passed by the Council, but also in making preparations for their entry. The satisfactory results have rewarded those who worked so hard.

Charing Cross Hospital may well be looked upon as one of the most progressive hospitals in London, and by admitting women on just the same terms as the men without any restrictions, they showed the complete faith they had in their own judgment—and in the women.

It was no half-hearted test, in paving the way for further concessions in the future, but a brave step fearlessly taken, and one which the entire body of women doctors and students all over the world must admire.

The students who were already studying were in no way upset by the arrival of women in the Medical School. Perfect good feeling exists, both striving to obtain the same ends, to pass their examinations and become professional men and women in one of the noblest professions, and one where the highest opportunities are attainable to benefit suffering humanity. With the right aims in view, it were impossible to bend so low as to have trivial sex jealousies.

Having concluded the "Primary" and "Intermediate" portions of their studies, the students take up their work in the Hospital and Pathological Laboratories of the School.

This portion of their studies extends on an average over a period of three years (Conjoint Board Diplomas) or three or three and a half years (London and other University Degrees).

They hold in succession the following Hospital posts open to students:—

1. Medical Clerkships, 6 months.
2. Surgical Dresserships, 6 months.
3. Pathological and Bacteriological Clerkships in the Clinical Laboratory, 3 months.
4. Post-mortem Clerkships, 3 months.

5. Midwifery and Gynæcological Clerkships, 3 months.
6. Ophthalmology Clerkships, 3 months.
7. One or more Clerkships in the Special Departments of the Hospital.

After qualification, there are open the following important Resident appointments, with salaries of £100 a year :—

Six House Physicians, annually ; tenable for 6 months.

Six House Suregons, annually ; tenable for 6 months.

Each of these appointments is followed by that of Casualty Officer ; tenable for 1 month.

Two Obstetric Officers, annually ; tenable for 6 months.

Clinical Assistantships in the Medical, Surgical, and Special Out-patient Departments of the Hospital. The following Salaried Officers are appointed annually :—

Medical Registrar.

Surgical Registrar.

Obstetric Registrar.

Assistant Anæsthetist.

The experience gained in these House Appointments is the most valuable portion of a student's training, and the Charing Cross School offers special

advantages to its students in the opportunities it gives them for holding one or more of these appointments, and in the close and helpful relations in which both teachers and students stand to each other.

These clinical advantages and appointments are open to students of Cambridge and Oxford, and other Universities who join the Charing Cross School for the final portion of their studies.

Charing Cross Hospital Medical School—Fees.

The Fees charged by the School are inclusive, with exception of Vaccination, Dispensing, and Fever Hospital Attendance, which have to be taken outside the School, at a cost of Seven Guineas.

A. Entrance Fees—

(1) Primary and Intermediate

Students, ... 10 guineas.

(2) Final Students, ... 8 guineas.

B. Annual Fee, payable by all

Students, ... 26 guineas.

SESSIONAL PAYMENTS.

The annual fee may be paid in two instalments at the beginning of each Winter and Summer Session.

(1) Winter Session, ... 18 guineas.

(2) Summer Session, ... 8 guineas.

Note.—These fees are payable during the time required to complete the full course of tuition neces-

sary for the Final Examinations. At the end of this period a Revision Fee of Five Guineas a Term is charged.

C. Occasional Students and Post Graduates.—Special facilities are offered by Charing Cross School for Post Graduates and Occasional Students desiring to work in the wards and special departments of the Hospital.

The fees, which are inclusive, are as follows :—

Six Months, ...	18 guineas.
Three Months, ...	12 guineas.
Two Months, ...	9 guineas.
One Month, ...	5 guineas.

D. Special Fees—

Primary Fellowship Course, . 12 guineas.

Repetition Courses for the subjects of the Primary and Intermediate Examinations can be taken if desired. Fees on application.

E. Students' Club.—Students are required to join the Club Union. Subscription is included in the above fees.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Dean.

King's College (University of London).

King's College was founded by Royal Charter in the reign of George IV.

On August 14th, 1829, the present site was granted by the Government. The College was opened for

work on October 8th, 1831. It is interesting to note that the College is five years older than the London University, with which it afterwards became closely associated. It was November 28th, 1836, when the University of London received its Charter as an examining body.

The present University was founded out of University College and King's College; it was later on that other institutions were affiliated to it.

King's College Medical Faculty was founded in 1830. The Professors were all eminent men, and a large number of students gathered around them. Clinical instruction was provided at the hospital in the neighbourhood.

The Council of King's College, finding that "hospital practice in connection with, and in the vicinity of, the said College, was indispensable for the complete education of its medical students, did, in the year 1839, take measures for the formation in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, of a Public Hospital for the relief of poor, sick, and infirm persons, to be supported by voluntary contributions, and to which the students of Medicine and Surgery belonging to the said College might, under proper regulations, have access for ever."

In other cases the hospitals have first existed and then the students have come. King's College forms a unique exception. Started on a small scale with 120 beds, the institution soon grew and required enlarging, so in 1861 a large hospital was built in Portugal Street, Lincolns Inn Fields, on the site of

the original one. The neighbourhood in those days was a very poor and densely populated one, but in the course of time it changed so much that it became desirable to remove the hospital to a poorer part. The present hospital at Denmark Hill was opened by King George on the 26th July, 1913.

King's College has for many years taken a practical interest in the higher education of women.

In 1885 the educational centre for women that had been started in Kensington was taken over, and the "Ladies' Department" formed a constituent department of King's College. After a period of thirty years the work in Divinity, Arts, and Science was transferred to King's College in the course of the session 1914-1915. King's College for women is now fully established in the King's College building.

King's College was incorporated in the University of London on June 26th, 1909. Students of the College are either Regular or Occasional. The former are those attending the full course of study in their Faculty; the latter those studying any special subject. Those who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of London are registered as "Internal Students" of the University.

In October, 1916, Women Medical Students were admitted for their preliminary studies. They can now work up for their First and Second Examinations in the College. The number of students was at first limited. Several women students at once availed themselves of this "open door"; whether the hospital itself will ever admit them to finish their

studies there it is impossible to say—time alone will tell.

The majority of the Women Medicals are at Charing Cross, the usual mode of procedure being to enter at Charing Cross Medical School, the Dean of which makes all arrangements at King's College for their studies.

This plan is an advantage, as the student who intends to do her hospital work there will be practically under the guidance of the Dean from the start of her medical course, and will thus feel no break in her studies, as she would if she entered Charing Cross as a stranger, on starting her advanced work.

Of course, she is free to continue her studies at any hospital that will admit her as a student. Women Medical Students at King's College can study either for the University Degree, the Conjoint Board, or the Society of Apothecaries. .

Students are expected to pass their first examination (Chemistry, Physics, and Biology) before the close of their first year, and their second examination (Anatomy and Physiology) within two years of the commencement of their studies in Anatomy and Physiology. The fees (payable in advance) for regular students for the course is :—

First Examination for Medical

Degree, ... 25 guineas.

Second Examination for Medical

Degree, ... 58 guineas,

if paid in one sum, or 60 guineas if paid in two instalments.

For the course for the examinations of the Conjoint Examining Board the fees are a little lower.

For the First Examination, . 20 guineas.

For the Second Examination, . 58 guineas,

if paid in one sum, or 60 guineas if paid in two instalments.

The "Material Fees" amount to £1 for the use of materials for those taking the course for the first examination, and for the second examination, Anatomy, £4.

Physiology, 10s. 6d. per annum.

For Classes in Practical Pharmacy an extra charge of £2 is charged.

The Associateship of King's College may be obtained under the following regulations :—

THE ASSOCIATESHIP OF KING'S COLLEGE.

All students of King's College (University of London) and King's College for Women may obtain the Associateship of King's College under the following regulations :—

1. They must have attended classes in the College for at least three years as regular students.

2. They must have obtained a degree in the University of London.

3. They must have regularly attended the two terms' course of instruction in Theology in each year of the three years' course of study. They must

have passed such examinations or other tests as may from time to time be required.

All those who have fulfilled the above conditions will receive a certificate attesting that they have completed the course, and may apply to the Council to receive the Diploma of the Associateship. The fee for the Diploma is £1 1s.

PRIVILEGES OF ASSOCIATES.

Associates of King's College have the following privileges, provided they keep their names on the Register of Graduates and Diploma Students—the fee for which is £1.

1. The right to take part in the election of two members of the Council of King's College.

2. Admission to the Lectures given in the Faculty of Theology at a reduction of 20 per cent. on the whole course for the Associateship; or the B.D. course at a fee of Five guineas a term.

3. Admission at a reduction of 20 per cent. in the fees to College lectures and classes, exclusive of Laboratories.

4. The use of the Library free of charge during the period of study.

5. Receipt of a copy of the Annual College Report.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES AND DIPLOMA STUDENTS.

“All former students of King's College (University of London), or of the Theological Department

of King's College, who have been for not less than three years students of the College, and who are either Graduates or have gained the College Certificate or Diploma in Engineering or the Diploma of the Conjoint Examining Board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, are allowed to retain their names on the College Books on payment of a registration fee of £1, and are accorded the following privileges:—

“1. Admission at a reduction of 20 per cent. in the fees to College lectures and classes, exclusive of Laboratories.

“2. The use of the Library free of charge during the period of study.

“3. The receipt of a copy of the Annual College Report.”

The College Office is open daily from 10 to 4 Saturday, 10 to 1.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary or to the Administrative Officer of King's College for Women.

There is a separate room for women students, where luncheons and light refreshments are served at fixed prices.

The Library contains about 30,000 volumes, and is open for the use of regular students.

A Register of former students of the College is kept. Students on leaving College are requested to fill up the Registration Form to be obtained at the office, and to advise the Secretary from time to time

of any change in their address. There is no fee for registration.

The College is very well off with regard to the various societies that go so far to making the social as well as the intellectual side a success. The various tastes of the Students are provided for both as to sports on the one hand and learned societies on the other.

There is a "Russian Society" and a "Circle Français."

There is a very flourishing branch of the "Catholic Students' Society of the University of London," a society that has many "medical" students among its members, and also a branch of the "Christian Union."

King's College has ever been interested in the education of women, and now it has come forward very prominently as the champion of women medical students, and by admitting them to its anatomical laboratories, has given them quite exceptional opportunities of studying in London at one of the leading Colleges under the auspices of co-education—an almost undreamt-of thing but a few short years ago. Such an example must before long be followed by other bodies. In this age women are certainly coming in for their own, if slowly yet surely, and all who wish for the advancement of their own sex must feel grateful to such Educational Councils as support them.

The Woman Doctor has had a stiff battle to fight, but the last few years have seen the battle almost won.

DATES OF TERMS.

Michaelmas Term, 1917.—Wednesday, October 3rd, to Wednesday, December 19th.

Lent Term, 1918.—Wednesday, January 16th, to Wednesday, March 27th.

Easter Term, 1918.—Wednesday, May 3rd, to Wednesday, July 3rd.

Michaelmas Term, 1918.—Wednesday, October 2nd, to Wednesday, December 18th.

Note.—The Dean of the Science (Medical) Faculty will be in attendance to interview new students daily from 11 to 12 (except Saturday) from October 1st. Also at other times by appointment.

St. George's Hospital—Medical School.

St. George's Hospital dates back as early as 1734, though the present building was not erected until a hundred years later.

From quite its early days the Physicians and Surgeons had a few pupils, which we may look upon as the commencement of the present Medical School, which was started in 1868.

The School is a School of the University of London.

Students who enter St. George's during the first, second, or third year of their medical course do their studies at either King's College or University College (Women Students do theirs at King's College).

Special arrangements have been made by the hospital, by which a student pays the fees to St.

George's, who make all necessary arrangements with the College for the student's study.

By sending their students to another College for their Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Anatomy, and Physiology, the hospital is able to concentrate upon teaching Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and allied sciences.

It is also an advantage to students from Oxford and Cambridge.

St. George's Hospital has quite "gone with the times," and has now opened its doors temporarily to admit women students. It has in this been followed by Charing Cross, St. Mary's, and King's Colleges (Anatomical Laboratories).

In May, 1915, five women students were admitted for a period of three months.

This period was then increased to allow women students to complete their curriculum to qualification in the school during the war. The present position of affairs is as follows:—Women students up to the number of ten are admissible as clinical students during the war, and should the war come to an end before they have completed their studies, they would be allowed to complete the course to qualification. At the present moment there are four women students, all of whom are qualified, and three of whom hold positions in the hospital. It is a matter of some interest that this Medical School was the pioneer among Metropolitan Medical Schools for men students to open its doors as a temporary measure to lady students during the war. Whether or no women

students are to be admitted after the war is a matter which must be left for decision until such time as the whole of the members of the staff of the Hospital have returned from active service, and have been given an opportunity for full discussion of the subject.

Students may now enter the School at any time. The Winter Session commences on October 1st, the Summer Session on May 1st. The School prepares for the University of London Degrees or the Diploma of the Conjoint Board.

The fees are as follows:—For the course for the first examination (1st year) for the Conjoint Board (England), £21. For the course for the University of London Degree, £26 5s. Second examination (second and third years), including Anatomy, Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Pharmacology, and Materia Medica, for the course for the Conjoint Board (England), two annual payments of £31 10s. each. A charge of £3 3s. is made for a class in Practical Pharmacy. For the course for the University of London Degrees (which includes the first examination, Part II.), two annual payments of £31 10s. each. A charge is made for a class in Practical Pharmacy.

Clinical Subjects.—For those who have passed the necessary examination in Preliminary Science—viz., Anatomy and Physiology—of any University or other licensing body in the United Kingdom, entrance fee of £10 10s. This fee is not charged to those who entered the School before taking the courses for the first and second examination.

Annual composition fee, £31 10s. Special charges are made for repetition courses, and if a student becomes qualified within four months of the date on which the final composition fee became due, a rebate of 15 guineas is allowed.

The Public Health Department has special courses for the University and other Diplomas in Public Health. The school is open to students daily throughout the year, except on Sundays and public holidays, from 9 a.m. to 5.30, and on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Students or post-graduates not wishing to become regular members of the school may take out separate classes for three, six, or more months in general or special hospital practice, special fees being charged according to the length of the course.

Clinical teaching in the wards and out-patients' rooms is carried on throughout the year; also Pathological teaching in the post-mortem room.

The students doing their work at College will have the usual vacation, while those in the hospital must fit theirs in with their work.

A student wishing to study medicine at St. George's Hospital should apply to the Dean of the Medical School, who will advise her as to her course of study.

"During the war the offices of House Surgeon, with board and residence, and the paid appointments of Resident Anæsthetist (£50 per annum), Medical Registrar (£200 per annum), Surgical Registrar (£200 per annum), Assistant Curator of the Museum (£50 per annum), are open to women students."

St. Mary's Hospital Medical School.

St. Mary's Hospital was founded in 1852 to meet the needs of the populous neighbourhood. It contains 305 beds, with an average of 3,300 in-patients. The out-patients' department has an average of between 33,000 and 34,000 patients. Students are prepared for the University of London Degrees for the Conjoint Board, and the Society of Apothecaries.

In May, 1916, Women Students were first admitted to the hospital. They attend only clinical classes and lectures during the first three years, and are not admitted to preliminary or intermediate classes. They are only admitted to the hospital through the medium of the London School of Medicine for Women, so if a student wishes to do her clinical work there, she must find out all particulars as to fees, etc., at the School of Medicine for Women. Several students are now working for their final there.

University College (University of London).

University College was founded as a result of the early attempt to establish the University of London. The Great Seal was put to the Charter in 1836. One feature of the College was that there was no religious test for either staff or students. In January, 1907, it was incorporated with the University of London.

It is of interest to note that this College has been quite the pioneer one for co-education.

Women are now admitted to the courses in Anatomy, and can take the complete course for the

first and second examinations for medical degrees. At present they are not admitted to the Clinical work at University College Hospital.

The composition fee for the first examination for medical degrees is 26 guineas, with about £3 3s. extra for apparatus.

For the second examination for medical degrees the fee is 58 guineas, with about £5 5s. for apparatus.

For those who do not enter for a degree, but for the "Examining Board in England, and the Society of Apothecaries," the fees are a little lower, that for the first examination being £21 guineas for the first and second term, but 26 guineas for the whole session.

For the second examination the fee is 58 guineas, with in both cases apparatus fees amounting to a few pounds.

University College is well provided with Clubs for the women students. They all come under the Women's Union Society.

Oxford.

The course at Oxford for Science Final covers the ground that is required for the first examination for a medical student who is either taking a Degree or the Conjoint.

Those students who take the Conjoint Examination can do the whole course in five years. The Royal Colleges of England accept the training received at Oxford. In special cases the University of London will also do so, but the time required for study is

longer. Women who wish to study Medicine can now take the first B.M. Examination at Oxford. (This corresponds to the second M.B. at Cambridge. The Oxford Science Preliminary Examination corresponds to the first M.B. at Cambridge.)

No student is admitted to the first B.M. until she has passed or obtained exemption from Responsions, and taken a course in Elementary Science.

“On passing the first B.M. she can go on to the final examination of any University or examining body which accepts the Oxford examinations as equivalent to their own.”

There are five societies of women students recognised by the University of Oxford. Students must belong to one of them—*e.g.*, Lady Margaret Hall, Somerville College, St. Hugh's College, St. Hilda's Hall, or the Society of Home Students. The fees for residence and tuition vary from £84 to about £100 a year for house students. The fees for tuition are about £30 a year.

Cambridge.

Since the 18th November, 1916, women students of Girton and Newnham were admitted to the first and second M.B. Examination of the University of Cambridge.

All the work necessary to taking these two examinations can be done at Cambridge, and students are advised to take the Natural Science Tripos as well, as the work for both can be done together.

After passing the first and second M.B., students proceed to a Medical School of a University who accepts the Cambridge examination as equivalent to its own.

Several students also work for corresponding examinations of other Universities.

Girton.

To enter Girton it is necessary to pass the entrance examination, or one accepted in lieu of it.

The original College was opened in 1869, and removed to Girton, Cambridge, in 1873. It now has an average of 150 students.

The fees amount to £105 a year for board, lodging, and instruction, which includes the whole of the University and College charges.

There are Entrance Scholarships and exhibitions, of which all particulars can be obtained from the Secretary.

Newnham.

As a rule, candidates must have passed the qualifying examination or one of a specified list of preliminary examinations.

The fees amount to £90 to £105 a year for board, lodging, and all instruction and University charges.

In special cases women are admitted as "out-students"—*e.g.*, non-resident. The fees for such are £12 a term. There are several scholarships and

prizes ; also grants and a loan fund to help students of limited means.

Newnham College was the outcome of an Association started in Cambridge in 1873 to promote the higher education of women. A few years previously lectures had been given, and in 1821 a house had been taken as a centre for the women and a place of residence. The movement rapidly grew, and in 1879 the first " Hall " was built ; others have since been added. Over 2,000 students have passed through Newnham.

PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITIES.

University of Birmingham.

Open to men and women on equal terms.

Prepares for its own Degrees, the Conjoint Board, the Society of Apothecaries, and for the London and other Universities. Candidates entering the medical faculty intending to take a Degree must pass the matriculation examination, or one recognised as an equivalent, provided it includes certain subjects. The examinations recognised are the previous examination of the University of Cambridge.

Responsions of Oxford (except mathematics).

The Preliminary or Matriculation Examination of a recognised University.

The Higher Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Examination Board.

The Oxford or Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

The Senior Certificate of the Central Welsh Board.

Although the Senate prefer the entire curriculum done at the University, it is possible by special arrangement that part of the course be done elsewhere, but at least three years must be spent at the University.

Five years is the full course. Clinical instruction is given at the General Hospital, and the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, has some special hospitals affording various appointments.

There is a Travelling Scholarship, "the Walter Myers Travelling Scholarship," of the value of £150, and several others ranging from £42, each for five years.

The fees for the five years' course for a Degree and examination fees (of the University) are £158.

By spending one extra year, a Degree may be obtained in Science in addition to the Medical Degree.

University of Bristol.

Open to men and women on the same conditions, except that the minimum age for entrance is for women 17.

Prepares for its own Degree, for the Conjoint Board, for other Universities, and for the Society of Apothecaries. Candidates for the Bristol Degree

must qualify for Matriculation in the University, except under special conditions, when they are exempt, and another Certificate is accepted instead.

Candidates for the London Degree must qualify for matriculation in that University.

Students wishing to study for the Conjoint Board or the Society of Apothecaries' Diploma need not matriculate, but must pass an entrance examination recognised by the General Medical Council.

Five and a half years is the length of time necessary to study for a Degree. Five years for the Conjoint Board or Apothecaries Diploma.

Students who wish to do so can, after spending three years at the University, proceed elsewhere to finish their course, but two of the three years must be subsequent to passing the second examination.

Clinical instruction is given at Bristol Royal Infirmary, General Hospital, the Bristol Royal Hospital for Sick Women and Children, and the Bristol Eye Hospital; 844 beds in all are available for Clinical instruction.

There are various Scholarships ranging from 25 guineas down.

An inclusive fee of 135 guineas covers the entire curriculum for a Degree of the Conjoint Board or the Society of Apothecaries if paid in one sum, if paid in three parts it amounts to 150 guineas.

Examination fees are extra.

The Hall of Residence for women is Clifton Hill House. The fee for board and residence is from 40 guineas a year.

**University of Durham (College of Medicine,
Newcastle-on-Tyne).**

Open to men and women on equal terms.

Prepares for its own degrees, for a Diploma in Public Health, and a licence in Dental Surgery.

Students must pass either the Matriculation Examination of the University or any of the examinations recognised as equivalent.

The full course for a degree is five years.

One year at least must be spent at the College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the other four may be spent either at Newcastle-on-Tyne or at one or more of the Universities recognised by the University.

Clinical instruction is given at the Royal Victoria Infirmary.

The fee for the College course is 80 guineas, or if by two instalments 90 guineas, or by three instalments 95 guineas. For hospital practice at the Royal Victoria Infirmary a composition ticket may be taken for three years for 35 guineas. There are various scholarships, prizes, and medals from the value of £200 down to £10.

University of Liverpool.

Open to men and women on equal terms.

Prepares for degrees of the Universities of Liverpool and others if desired; also for all medical licensing bodies. The Matriculation Examination is controlled by a Joint Board representing the University of Liverpool, the University of Leeds,

and the University of Sheffield. The Joint Board also decides the examinations that are to be considered as equivalent to it.

The course for the full curriculum is five years.

Clinical teaching in the University is carried on in four General Hospitals and five Special Hospitals, which together constitute the Clinical School.

The Hospitals are:—The Royal Infirmary, the David Lewis Northern Hospital, the Royal Southern Hospital, the Stanley Hospital, the Infirmary for Children, the Hospital for Women, the Eye and Ear Infirmary, St. Paul's Eye Hospital, and St. George's Hospital for Skin Diseases.

The nine hospitals contain a total of 1,134 beds.

The fees are about £139 for a Degree, a little less for the Conjoint Course; these figures do not include the examination fees.

The Medical School is very rich in scholarships. There are seven of the value of £100 each, others of £42, £25, and £15. Some of these are open to women, others are not.

The University grants a Diploma in Tropical Medicine, a complete course for which can be obtained in the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

There is a Hall of Residence for women students, the charge for which is from 35 guineas a year.

Leeds University—School of Medicine.

Open to men and women on equal terms.

Prepares for its own degrees for other Universities,

and for the diplomas of all Medical Licensing Bodies.

All students entering the University with the intention of studying for a degree must pass or obtain exemption from the Matriculation Examination of the Joint Board of the University of Manchester, Liverpool, and Sheffield. Students who have satisfied the examiners in the subjects specified by the General Medical Council are granted a special certificate by the Joint Matriculation Board.

The course of study extends over five years. Clinical instruction is given at the General Infirmary, the Leeds Public Dispensary, the City Fever and Small-pox Hospitals, the Hospital for Women and Children, and the West Riding Lunatic Asylum also offer facilities for practice.

The Medical School is well off for scholarships and prizes.

The fees amount to about £145 for the five years' course.

There is a Hostel for women students situated in the grounds of the University, the charges for which range from £32 to £41 for the session of 32 weeks. It will accommodate 70 students, and may shortly be enlarged.

The Victoria University of Manchester.

Open to men and women upon equal terms. Women are not admitted under 17 years of age.

Prepares for its own degrees and others, and for

the examinations of all Medical Licensing Bodies. The Matriculation Examination of the Joint Matriculation Board of Liverpool, Leeds, and Sheffield Universities must be passed before entering for the Medical Curriculum, or a certificate of exemption be obtained. The course of study extends over five years, whether for a degree or for the Conjoint.

The Clinical instruction is obtained at the Royal Infirmary (136 beds) and St. Mary's Hospital (146 beds).

The University is rich in scholarships from £100 down to £20.

The fees for the course amount to £150, exclusive of examination fees for a Degree. For the Conjoint Board it is a little lower.

There are two Hostels for women students.

There are several appointments open to medical women, and two clinical assistantships for women only.

The University of Sheffield.

Open to men and women on equal terms.

Prepares for the University of Sheffield Degree and others, and for the Conjoint Board.

Students must pass the Matriculation Examination of the Joint Board of the University of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and Sheffield, or obtain exemption from the Board. Clinical instruction is obtained at the Royal Infirmary and the Royal Hospital.

The course extends over five years, three of which

must be spent in the University. The fees amount to £129 17s. 6d., excluding examination fees. The fees may be paid either all in one sum or in instalments. There are several scholarships, most of which are open to women students; entrance Medical Scholarships of the value of £157 downwards, and one of the value of £100 open to women only.

There is a Hostel for women students in Ashgate Road, Sheffield.

IRISH UNIVERSITIES.

University of Dublin.

Open to men and women on equal terms, but women study anatomy in a Department provided for them. They receive clinical instruction at St. Patrick's Hospital and others. Students can study for a Degree or for the Royal Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons.

The fees amount to £150.

There is a Hall of Residence for women.

There are various scholarships from £100 downwards.

National University of Ireland.

University College, Cork.

Open to men and women on equal terms. A separate dissecting room is provided for women students.

The College prepares for the Degrees of the National University and for others. Clinical instruction is provided at the South Infirmary and various hospitals.

National University of Ireland.

University College, Galway.

Open to men and women on equal terms.

Prepares for the Degrees of the National University and others.

Clinical instruction at Galway Hospital.

The Queen's University, Belfast.

Open to men and women on equal terms.

Prepares for its own Degrees and for the Diplomas of Medical Licensing Bodies.

Clinical instruction is given at the Royal Victoria Hospital and several others.

Students must pass the Matriculation Examination, or one that is accepted in lieu of it.

To obtain the University Degree, a student must have attended for not less than three academic years; the other two may be spent in a University or School of Medicine approved by the Senate. There is no composition fee.

There is a Hostel for Protestant women students—The Riddel Hall. Various scholarships are offered.

SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES.**University of Aberdeen.**

Open to men and women on equal terms. Prepares for its own degrees and also the Diplomas of other Medical Licensing Bodies. The faculty of medicine in its original form represents the most ancient foundation for instruction in medicine in Great Britain.

The Matriculation Examination of the University must be passed, unless a candidate has passed a preliminary examination that will be accepted instead.

The Clinical instruction is offered at the Royal Infirmary, the Lunatic Asylum, the Sick Children's Hospital, the General Dispensary, the Maternity Hospital, the Vaccination Institute, and the Ophthalmic Institute. The fees for instruction within the University is 90 guineas. The total cost, including Clinical, amounting to about £120.

There are several Bursaries in the Medical Faculty.

University of St. Andrews.

**University College, Dundee, and United College,
St. Andrews.**

Open to men and women on equal terms.

Prepares for its own degree and for the diplomas of other licensing bodies.

The course of study for the first and second professional examination may be followed out either at St. Andrews or Dundee, and the course of study

for the clinical instruction for the rest of the course may be taken at Dundee. Clinical instruction is obtained at the Royal Infirmary, Dundee, the Dundee Eye Institution, and the District Lunatic Asylum.

The fee for a degree amounts to £136 10s., payable in four annual instalments. Students must pass the Matriculation Examination of the University before entering, or one that will be accepted in place of it.

There is a Hall of Residence for women students at University Hall.

There are several bursaries and scholarships in Medicine open to women. The holders, unless they reside with their parents, must stay at University Hall or another approved Hostel. The charges for a medical student at the Hall of Residence are from £48 to £69 a year.

University of Edinburgh.

In July, 1916, the University opened all Medical Classes to women. Before that date the Degree only was open to women. Clinical instruction is obtained at the Royal Infirmary, containing 900 beds, the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, and others.

The University prepares for its own degrees and that of other Universities. Students must pass the Matriculation Examination, or a preliminary one accepted in lieu of it. The course of study extends over five years.

The fees amount to about £155 for the Degree, and a little less for the "Triple Qualification."

School of Medicine of the Royal Colleges, Edinburgh.

As early as the fifteenth century may be traced the foundation of the present School of Medicine. Until the eighteenth century, when a Chair of Anatomy was founded in the Edinburgh University, it was practically the only means of obtaining instruction in Medicine. At the present time University students may attend one-half of the classes required for University graduation at the School of Medicine of the Royal Colleges. The majority of the students are studying for a Degree, but may intend to take the Conjoint Diploma of Scotland or England.

The "Wood Bursary" is open to women. It is tenable for three years, and is of the value of £60 per year. The course of study extends over five years.

The minimum cost for the Triple Qualification of Physicians and Surgeons from the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, and the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, including fees for the Joint Examination, is £120, which may be paid by instalments.

University of Glasgow.

Queen Margaret's College School of Medicine for Women.

At one time Queen Margaret's College was a separate institution, but in 1893 it became the Women's Department of the University. In 1890 a Medical

School was organised in addition to the other classes held there.

The University prepares for its own degrees, Diplomas of various Medical Licensing Bodies, and for the Conjoint Board of Scotland.

Students must pass the Matriculation Examination of the University, or any examination that is accepted in lieu of it.

The fees for the five years' course of study will amount to about £134.

The Clinical instruction is obtained at the Royal Infirmary and elsewhere.

Various scholarships and bursaries are offered to the students, ranging from £100 down to £15.

There is a Hall of Residence for women students, Queen Margaret's Hall.

WELSH UNIVERSITY.

University College (Cardiff) of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Open to men and women on equal terms.

Prepares for its own Degree, London, and others ; also for the Medical Licensing Bodies. Students entering the College must be 16 years of age.

Students will be required to pass either the Matriculation of the University of Wales or one that will be accepted as an equivalent.

The curriculum includes the first three years of the Medical course. The Clinical instruction must be obtained elsewhere.

The courses of instruction given at Cardiff are recognised as qualifying for the examinations of the Universities, the Royal Colleges, and other Licensing Bodies.

The fees for the three years' course for those preparing for the University of London, if paid in one instalment, are £63; a little higher if paid in two or three instalments.

For the Conjoint Board of England or Scotland or the Society of Apothecaries the composition fee is £41 10s. for the three years' course.

The fees for two years' preparation for the Scottish Universities is £40.

To obtain particulars as to the Medical Degree of the University of Wales, intending students must apply to the Dean of the Medical Faculty.

There are several scholarships, including one for women only, of the value of £50.

There is a Hall of Residence for women, Aberdare Hall. Students not residing with their parents or legal guardians are required to reside there.

PROSPECTS OF THE WOMAN DOCTOR.

In the early days of women doctors, those who entered the profession were mostly women who had not to consider the income to be made by their work. Now that the number has so largely increased, this is naturally not the case. In these days the Medical Profession is looked upon as one suitable for those who have to earn their own living, pro-

vided they are able to obtain the necessary training, and are the right stamp of women for the work.

Many girls may feel it is just the life work they would choose, and parents may be able to expend the capital required for training, but—afterwards?

We may safely say that a fully qualified woman is in practically the same position as a fully qualified man. An income is an asset, but not a necessity. There are plenty of openings to make a start, even if not as many as for a man, but then we must remember the difference in the number of students in each sex. No girl need be deterred from entering the profession because of lack of income, and as time goes on she will find more and more work. The war suddenly opened practically all doors to women doctors: and when once women have entered any sphere of labour they have remained. There never has been a “going backward” where the woman worker is concerned.

Looking to the near future, we may expect to see many more appointments made that will be a special field for medical women. We refer to welfare work, with regard to women in industries, also child welfare, both of which will receive a large share of attention during the coming years. Insurance work is another useful field, and most assuredly women will find their way into general practice much more frequently than before.

The general hospitals opening their doors to women students must in all fairness mean the appointment of women on the staff, and now that several of the

general hospitals admit them, it is but reasonable to expect that others will before long do the same.

The war-time appointments at the large hospitals, where women have the place of men, have given great satisfaction, and done much to break down old conservative ideas. Perhaps their actual war work (tending the wounded) has done more than anything else to place the medical women on their right footing. The girl who takes up medicine as a profession must make up her mind to hard work, not only during her hospital course, but when she is qualified. If she is dependent on what income she makes, she may not have quite such a free hand in mapping out her future as the girl with her own banking account, but either must prepare for hard work. Brains, pluck, and a love of hard work are the three most necessary assets for a doctor. Money certainly oils the wheels, but it will not make them turn. More and more every year do women make their own way—or stand still. With influence and money a girl may get a “lift up,” but nothing but “herself” can keep her in the position she achieves. She must work to keep it or others more worthy will take it from her.

There are so many different fields in the medical world that there is plenty of scope for women of different gifts and tastes. There is a wide sphere in research work, but that is one where results are slow, and there is not much commercial value in it, so that at present the girl who has to make her way cannot continue long at it. India opens up much

work, both in the Mission world and otherwise. There are openings for English doctors practically all over the Empire, as well as at home. There is every reason to think that before long we shall see a good deal of co-partnerships, as we now see co-education in some of the Medical Schools.

The girl who now studies medicine will have every chance to make an income quite as good and in many cases better than is possible in most of the professions open to women.

The question as to whether there is likely to be overcrowding need trouble no would-be student. A woman doctor's work is one that would not appeal to all women; moreover, the study entailed would deter others who want a profession they can achieve without much labour. Only suitable women are likely to persevere through the five to six years' study, and for these there will be plenty of work, as women doctors become more general, so will the last trace of prejudice die away.

The students of to-day have to a large extent the future of the profession in their hands to make or mar it, and by the way in which they fit themselves to enter the many doors that are opening to them, to show their fitness for the work. Taking what has gone before as a precedent, they will show their worth as the pioneers of their cause have before them.

In one way only can the women doctors' status be injured, and that is by the entry of the wrong sort of women into the profession, but the powers

that he will realise their responsibility in the matter, and the unfit will disappear.

The outlay is not large, compared with other professions, and none can deny that the result of the expenditure is highly satisfactory. A woman holding the necessary qualifications to be registered as a General Medical Practitioner has every prospect of a successful professional career.

CO-EDUCATION.

The subject of co-education is always a burning one to those who are at all interested in it. No branch of education has caused so much controversy as "co-education" and the "medical student." Many were the arguments for and against, but for many years those "against" held the field—at least in London. Arguments one would have thought belonged to a bygone age were brought to light, quite early Victorian phraseology was employed to emphasise the subject, and London still held to its original point of view—the women must be kept apart. But suddenly this state of affairs was changed, and the first to break down all old customs—one might almost say superstitions—was St. George's Hospital. But there was a limitation both in number and time. Then the next to open its doors was Charing Cross. These doors were opened wide, no limitation in number or any restriction. One had only to read

the Dean of the Medical Schools' remarks on the subject to see the school's outlook on this point. King's College Anatomical Department opened its doors to them at the same time, and St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, admitted them for Clinical work.

What has been the result of this innovation? The result has been quite satisfactory. Co-education has proved its right to exist in the London Medical Schools. All the old arguments against it have been disproved, and the victors are its supporters.

The advantages of co-education are many, while, of course, the advantage of a school for women only has its own points. Each must be taken on its merits. Some students prefer one, some another, and it is but fair that each should have an opportunity to choose which she prefers, or that her parents can choose for her. We live in an age of freedom, and expect no longer to be tied down by old regulations. Now that the barrier has been broken down in the students' world, we may look forward in the future to much closer touch between doctors of both sexes.

It must also be the opening of many doors as far as appointments go, for where there are women students there are sure to be women appointed on the staff, both resident and visiting.

Since the new order of things came into being, events have gone quite smoothly in the hospitals that have taken the lead in forming a fresh era in the training of medical students. The fact of studying in a mixed school must help to broaden a student's outlook on life, and help to prepare her for the future,

when she may be working side by side with men. Some students are so constituted that they succeed better in quite a woman's world, and these would naturally choose a school for women only, and when qualified work among women.

The girl who aims at eventually having a practice of her own probably will by the time she is qualified find that the family doctor attends all the family irrespective of sex; consequently, it may be an advantage to her to have moved for some years in a mixed atmosphere.

All who are interested in medical women must rejoice to see the introduction of co-education at our London hospitals, for it is certainly both a compliment and a very special recognition of her services to invite her to enter what has always been considered a man's special field of study.

The Making of the Woman Doctor.

Although provincial Universities have now opened their doors to women in practically every case under the same conditions as to men (we exclude Oxford and Cambridge, who, in University phraseology, stand alone), the battle has been fought and won in London and Edinburgh.

We may even say the seed that was sown in Edinburgh was transplanted to London, where it took root, grew, and prospered, sending out branches to the Provinces, to Ireland, Wales, and returning a sturdy plant to Scotland.

The woman doctor is now to be found in all parts of the world. A number have gone out as Missionaries, while others have either started in practices of their own, or held appointments of different kinds.

Women have also come from all parts to study in England, and at the same time schools of medicine have been started in distant parts of the Empire, and now the Eastern woman is able to be treated by her own countrywomen as well as by those who go out to her aid from England.

The War has brought about great changes in the world of medical women, both qualified and students. The doctors, not only are in great demand for practically all civil appointments, but their services have been accepted at the War Office, and they have entirely ran hospitals for wounded soldiers. Their work on the Eastern front, not far from the firing line, has received unbounded admiration from all whom they have come in touch.

The medical students' world has also made a great advancement; one that has gladdened the hearts of those who are believers in co-education. Some of the most important of the London hospitals have opened their doors to women students. Charing Cross now admits them on exactly the same conditions as the men. St. George's Hospital admits a limited number, King's College now admits them for their first and second examination studies, while St. Mary's Hospital admits them for clinical study (a special arrangement with the School of Medicine for Women).

For years it has been a burning question, "Should men and women study medicine together?" Now the question has been bravely answered, and many students have already taken advantage of the new order of things.

Unlike the Edinburgh men in the early days, the men at the London hospitals are quite satisfied with the innovation of women among their ranks, and events have gone quite smoothly.

Now that the barrier has been broken down, it is but natural to surmise that other hospitals will follow the example.

Work Done by Women Doctors.

It is needless to comment on the work achieved by medical women, as the knowledge is now public property. They and their work are no longer hidden away, but have come out into the light of day.

A model up-to-date school of their own, whose students have gone forth to practically all parts of the globe, is a work in itself.

The recognition of their place in the medical profession, by those Medical Schools who have opened their doors to admit them as students, is a proof of their having come up to the expectation their supporters had of them.

The brilliant manner in which they have taken their degrees, and other facts connected with their training in medical and surgical work, is now fully recognised by medical men, and others competent to judge, who now acknowledge it to be up to the

highest possible standard, especially the work they have achieved in hospitals of their own for women. These facts speak for themselves of what women have done in a short space of time. The crowning recognition of the woman doctor's work was in war time, when, not only were they accepted for work abroad, but when in London, by agreement with the War Office, they started and had control of a hospital for wounded soldiers staffed by women.

When we look back over the past and see what has been done, the future for the present student has a very bright outlook. She may have difficulties to overcome, but they will be small compared to what her predecessors had. Her position in the medical profession is secure; it rests with her to live and work worthily of her calling.

Degrees conferred by the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland (on Men and Women).

LONDON.

M.B.,	.	.	.	Bachelor of Medicine.
B.S.,	.	.	.	Bachelor of Surgery.
M.D.,	.	.	.	Doctor of Medicine.
M.S.,	.	.	.	Master of Surgery.

BIRMINGHAM.

M.B.,	.	.	.	Bachelor of Medicine.
Ch.B.,	.	.	.	Bachelor of Surgery.
M.D.,	.	.	.	Doctor of Medicine.
Ch.M.,	.	.	.	Master of Surgery.

BRISTOL.

M.B.,	.	.	.	Bachelor of Medicine.
Ch.B.,	.	.	.	Bachelor of Surgery.
M.D.,	.	.	.	Doctor of Medicine.
Ch.M.,	.	.	.	Master of Surgery.

LEEDS.

M.B.,	.	.	.	Bachelor of Medicine.
Ch.B.,	.	.	.	Bachelor of Surgery.
M.D.,	.	.	.	Doctor of Medicine.
Ch.M.,	.	.	.	Master of Surgery.

LIVERPOOL.

M.B.,	.	.	.	Bachelor of Medicine.
Ch.B.,	.	.	.	Bachelor of Surgery.
M.D.,	.	.	.	Doctor of Medicine.
Ch.M.,	.	.	.	Master of Surgery.
M.H.,	.	.	.	Master of Hygiene.

MANCHESTER.

M.B.,	.	.	.	Bachelor of Medicine.
Ch.B.,	.	.	.	Bachelor of Surgery.
Ch.M.,	.	.	.	Master of Surgery.

SHEFFIELD.

M.B.,	.	.	.	Bachelor of Medicine.
Ch.B.,	.	.	.	Bachelor of Surgery.
Ch.M.,	.	.	.	Master of Surgery.

Ireland.**BELFAST.**

M.B.,	.	.	Bachelor of Medicine.
B.Ch.,	.	.	Bachelor of Surgery.
B.A.O.,	.	.	Bachelor of Obstetrics.
M.D.,	.	.	Doctor of Medicine.
M.Ch.,	.	.	Master of Surgery.
M.A.O.,	.	.	Master of Obstetrics.

DUBLIN.

M.B.,	.	.	Bachelor of Medicine.
B.Ch.,	.	.	Bachelor of Surgery.
M.D.,	.	.	Doctor of Medicine.
M.Ch.,	.	.	Master of Surgery.
L.Med.,	.	.	Licentiate of Medicine.
L.S.,	.	.	Licentiate of Surgery.

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

M.B.,	.	.	Bachelor of Medicine.
B.Ch.,	.	.	Bachelor of Surgery.
M.D.,	.	.	Doctor of Medicine.
M.Ch.,	.	.	Master of Surgery.

Scotland.**ABERDEEN.**

M.B.,	.	.	Bachelor of Medicine.
Ch.B.,	.	.	Bachelor of Surgery.
M.D.,	.	.	Doctor of Medicine.
C.M.,	.	.	Master of Surgery.

ST. ANDREWS.

M.B.,	.	.	.	Bachelor of Medicine.
Ch.B.,	.	.	.	Bachelor of Surgery.
M.D.,	.	.	.	Doctor of Medicine.
Ch.M.,	.	.	.	Master of Surgery.

EDINBURGH.

M.B.,	.	.	.	Bachelor of Medicine.
Ch.B.,	.	.	.	Bachelor of Surgery.
M.D.,	.	.	.	Doctor of Medicine.
M.Ch.,	.	.	.	Master of Surgery.

GLASGOW.

M.B.,	.	.	.	Bachelor of Medicine.
Ch.B.,	.	.	.	Bachelor of Surgery.
M.D.,	.	.	.	Doctor of Medicine.
Ch.M.,	.	.	.	Master of Surgery.

Wales.

M.B.,	.	.	.	Bachelor of Medicine.
B.Ch.,	.	.	.	Bachelor of Surgery.
M.D.,	.	.	.	Doctor of Medicine.
M.Ch.,	.	.	.	Master of Surgery.

A Day in the Life of a Woman House Physician (Charing Cross Hospital).

A day in the life of a House Physician—we might almost say a day and a night—for work starts early and the last round ends late. There is such variety

in a House Physician's life that no two days are quite alike.

As a rule, the morning round starts at 10 a.m., which means that all the Wards under her care are visited, and it is mid-day before the last patient has been seen. Some days quite a lot of work has been got through before 10 a.m. She may be required to give an anæsthetic as early as 8.30; on certain days of the week she will most probably be at work at that hour.

After lunch she may be, from 2 to 4.30, in the Out-patient Departments, or else busy in the Wards going the rounds with the Visiting Physicians. A great deal depends on how many House Physicians there are.

Women doctors were first appointed at Charing Cross at a very busy time, when the staff was short-handed, and one House Physician was responsible for all the Medical Wards. Such an appointment entailed a vast amount of work and little leisure, but women have proved their aptitude for hard work.

The last round of the wards is made between 10 p.m. and midnight, so a House Physician cannot carry out the old maxim "early to bed."

But there is much more work than we have mentioned that has to be fitted in. The life of a London hospital is a busy and a varied one. Patients are always coming in or being discharged, and although there is a splendid system which helps to lessen unnecessary labour, the unexpected must frequently happen.

Once in five days the House Physician (we say "the" because at the time of our visit there was only one) has to see to all casualties that come. That means she is liable to be called up any time during the night, and in the day her ordinary work is increased. About two days in the week she will take her turn in seeing all cases that are admitted to hospital, so with one thing and another she has but little time to spare. Her meals are as far as possible at the ordinary hours, but they must be postponed if her work demands it. Her off duty time must be fitted in as best it can.

Sunday work is taken in rotation, so that when it is her turn off she can enjoy a well-earned rest. Besides the hours of actual work, there is the responsibility such a position brings with it. She is working under the Visiting Physicians, still it is to her that they look for the constant supervision of their patients, and for the carrying out of their treatment, and the careful watching of the results by her twice daily visits to the wards.

One has only to spend even a few minutes with a House Physician to gain a slight insight into the life, and to wonder if she can possibly get all her labours done before her late night rest is earned. The telephone—of course, she is not exempt from that—or from her services being wanted by two people at the same time, and every one is always in a hurry in these days. The work requires, not only knowledge, but character as well—one who never gets flurried and can keep calm and collected

even in a rush of work. The work is intensely interesting, and the hospital life very engrossing. The prospect of a "House Appointment" should cheer up a student when grappling with the driest subjects and give her an impetus to work. Of course, none but very capable women get "House" appointments, and the experience gained at the work is the greatest asset to their future career.

The pioneers of women doctors have not laboured in vain when we find women in residence in the leading General Hospitals of London in no way differing outwardly from other women except perhaps looking a little more womanly and a little smarter.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Extracts from the
REGULATIONS
IN THE
FACULTY OF MEDICINE
FOR
INTERNAL STUDENTS.

All communications relative to these Regulations must be addressed to "The Academic Registrar, University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

Registration of Internal Students.

In accordance with the definition of Internal Students in the Statutes, Section 132, any Matriculated Student who is pursuing a course of study approved by the University, either—

- (a) Under the direct control of the University or a Committee appointed thereby, or in any one or more schools of the University; or
 - (b) Under one or more of the appointed or recognised teachers of the University,
- can be registered as an Internal Student.

Students attending at more than one School or Institution must be registered at each such School or Institution.

Faculty of Medicine.**Regulations for Internal Students.**

Normal Course.—In order to be admitted to the Bachelors' Degrees a student must normally, after registration as an Internal Student, have—

(1) Attended Prescribed Courses of Study for five and a half years in one or more Schools of the University.

(2) Passed the following examinations:—

(a) First Examination for Medical Degrees (Inorganic Chemistry, Physics, and General Biology). To be passed, as a rule, not less than nine months after Matriculation.

(b) Second Examination for Medical Degrees:—
Part I. (Organic and Applied Chemistry). To be passed not less than six months after completing the First Examination, and before entry to Part II. of the Second Examination. Part II. (Anatomy, Physiology, and Pharmacology, including Pharmacy and Materia Medica). To be passed after passing Part I. of the Second Examination, and not less than 18 months after completing the First Examination.

(c) Third Examination for Medical Degrees or M.B., B.S. Examination (Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Diseases of Women, Pathology, Forensic Medicine, and Hygiene). To be passed after completion of the Second Examination, not less than three years after passing in Anatomy and Physiology at the Second Examination, Part II., and not less than five years and a half after Matriculation.

Exemptions.—Reference must be made to the regulations for internal students' hand-book.

First Examination for Medical Degrees.—This examination must be taken, as a rule, not less than nine months after Matriculation. Internal students, however, who matriculate in January will be permitted to enter for the first Examination for Medical Degrees in the following July, provided that they have attended the prescribed course of study for such examination throughout the session, and that they receive the approval therefor of the Governing Body of the School to which they belong, or, in the case of students at an institution other than a School of the University, of the Recognised Teachers under whom they have studied.

Course of Study for the Second Examination for Medical Degrees.—This Course, which should occupy the Second Year and the first half of the Third Year of medical study, comprises the following subjects:—

Organic and Applied Chemistry.

Human Anatomy and Embryology.

Physiology.

Pharmacology (including Pharmacy and Materia Medica).

Candidates must at their First Entry present themselves in all three subjects.

Candidates who have failed in one subject only may offer themselves for re-examination in that subject, if permitted to do so by the Examiners upon payment of the proper fee.

Second Examination for Medical Degrees.**Part I.**

No candidate will be admitted to this examination unless he has completed the Course of Study in Organic and Applied Chemistry, nor within six months of having passed the First Examination for Medical Degrees.

Details of Examination.—The examination will include one paper of three hours in Organic and Applied Chemistry and a Practical Examination of three hours.

Second Examination for Medical Degrees.**Part II.**

No candidate will be admitted to this examination unless he has completed the prescribed Courses of Study in Anatomy, Physiology, and Pharmacology, including Pharmacy and Materia Medica, and has passed the First Examination for Medical Degrees at least 18 months previously, and has passed Part I. of the Second Examination for Medical Degrees.

**Course of Study for the Third Examination
for Medical Degrees, or M.B., B.S.
Examination.**

This Course of Study, which normally extends over three years, includes Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Diseases of Women, Pathology, Forensic Medicine and Hygiene.

The whole of the Course, except the Course of Instruction in Therapeutics (see 6 below) must be taken subsequently to passing in Anatomy and Physiology, at the Second Examination for Medical Degrees, Part II.

Third Examination for Medical Degrees, or M.B., B.S. Examination.—No candidate will be admitted to this examination unless he has completed the Second Examination for Medical Degrees, together with the Course of Study set out above, nor within three years from the date of passing the Second Examination, Part II., in Anatomy and Physiology.

Doctor of Medicine (M.D.).—Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine must have taken the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery in this University not less than two years previously.

For exemptions, reference must be made to the hand-book on regulations.

Master of Surgery (M.S.).—The Master of Surgery Degree is conferred in the following branches:—Surgery (Branch I.) and Dental Surgery (Branch II.).

Every candidate for the Degree of Master of Surgery must have taken the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery in this University.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Extracts from
REGULATIONS
Relating to Degrees
IN
MEDICINE
For External Students.

“No student shall be admitted to the final examination for a Degree until the expiration of at least three years after Matriculation unless the Senate in special cases or special classes of cases otherwise determine.”

Particulars of all the Exhibitions, Scholarships, and Prizes awarded by or in connection with the University can be obtained on application to the External Registrar, to whom all communications relative to Regulations must be addressed, at “The University of London, South Kensington, S.W.”

Normal Course.

Candidates for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery as External Students in Medicine shall be required normally :—

(1) To have passed the Matriculation Examination or to be exempted therefrom under Statute 116 not less than five and a half years previously.

(2) To have passed subsequent examinations, as follows :—

(a) The First Examination for Medical Degrees (Inorganic Chemistry, Physics, and General Biology). To be passed, as a rule, not less than nine months after Matriculation.

(b) The Second Examination for Medical Degrees :—Part I. (Organic and Applied Chemistry). To be passed not less than six months after completing the First Examination, and before entry to Part II. of the Second Examination. Part II. (Anatomy, Physiology, and Pharmacology, including Pharmacy and Materia Medica). To be passed after passing Part I. of the Second Examination, and not less than 18 months after completing the First Examination.

(c) The Third Examination for Medical Degrees, or M.B., B.S. Examination (Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Diseases of Women, Pathology, Forensic Medicine, and Hygiene). To be passed after the completion of the Second Examination, and not less than three years after passing in Anatomy and Physiology at the Second Examination, Part II.

(3) To have been engaged in their Professional Studies during five and a half years subsequent to Matriculation, and to have been engaged in such studies for four and a half years subsequent to their passing the First Examination for Medical Degrees, at one or more of the Medical Institutions or Schools

recognised by this University for the purpose ; one year, at least, of the four and a half to have been spent in one or more of the recognised Institutions or Schools in the United Kingdom.

IV. First Examination for Medical Degrees.

Candidates are warned that Professional Studies pursued before the First Examination for Medical Degrees has been completed will not count towards the four and a half years' course subsequent to passing this Examination required for the M.B., B.S. Degrees.

Candidates will not, as a rule, be admitted to this Examination within nine months of the time of their passing the Matriculation Examination or of having been admitted under Statute 116.

V. Second Examination for Medical Degrees.

Part I.

No candidate will be admitted to this examination within six months of having passed the First Examination for Medical Degrees.

Details of Examination.—The examination will include one paper of three hours in Organic and Applied Chemistry and a Practical Examination of three hours.

The Examiners shall be at liberty to test any candidate by means of *viva-voce* questions.

VI. Second Examination for Medical Degrees.**Part II.**

No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he has passed the First Examination for Medical Degrees at least 18 months previously, and has passed Part I. of the Second Examination for Medical Degrees.

**VII. Third Examination for Medical Degrees,
or M.B., B.S. Examination.**

No candidate will be admitted to this examination unless he has completed the Second Examination for Medical Degrees, together with the Course of Study set out below, nor within three years from the date of passing the Second Examination, Part II., in Anatomy and Physiology.

VIII. Doctor of Medicine (M.D.).

Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine must have taken the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery in this University not less than two years previously.

For exemptions reference must be made to the hand-book on "Regulations."

IX. Master of Surgery (M.S.).

The Master of Surgery Degree is conferred in the following Branches:—Surgery (Branch I.) and Dental Surgery (Branch II.).

Every candidate for the Degree of Master of

Surgery must have taken the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery in this University.

Institutions Recognised for the Purposes of the M.B., B.S. Degrees.

The University receives Certificates for the complete course of Medical Education for Internal Students, including Clinical Medicine and Surgery, preparatory to the M.B., B.S. Degrees (except as hereinafter provided in special cases), from the following Institutions:—

London.

Schools of the University :—

St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Medical School.

St. Thomas's Hospital and Medical School.

*Westminster Hospital and Medical School.

Guy's Hospital and Medical School.

*St. George's Hospital and Medical School.

London Hospital and Medical College.

Middlesex Hospital and Medical School.

*Charing Cross Hospital and Medical School.

Royal Free Hospital and London School of Medicine for Women.

*University College Hospital and Medical School.

*King's College Hospital and Medical School.

St. Mary's Hospital and Medical School.

*The students of these Hospitals receive instruction for the First and Second Examinations at University College or King's College.

For Certificates in the subjects of the First and Second Examinations for Medical Degrees, and for the Course in Hygiene :—

University of London : University College.

University of London : King's College.

For Certificates in Physiology only (Second Examination for Medical Degrees) :—

Bedford College for Women.

For Certificates in Pharmacy and Materia Medica only (Second Examination for Medical Degrees) :—

School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

For Certificates in Hygiene only (M.B., B.S.) :—

Royal Army Medical College.

II.

The Senate has power to grant exemptions from the Courses of Study anterior to the First and Second Examinations for Medical Degrees in the case of students who have pursued equivalent courses at any of the following Institutions recognised by the Senate for this purpose, with the approval of His Majesty in Council. Such students shall be permitted to proceed to the M.B., B.S. Degrees, as Internal Students, provided that they shall have completed a Course of Study in a School of the

University extending over not less than three years, and passed First, Second, and Third Examinations for Medical Degrees, and such other previous examinations, if any, as the Senate may in each case prescribe :—

England and Wales.

BIRMINGHAM.—The University.

BRISTOL.—The University.

CAMBRIDGE.—The University Medical School.

CARDIFF.—University College of South Wales.

LEEDS.—The University.

LIVERPOOL.—The University.

MANCHESTER.—The Victoria University of Manchester.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—The Durham University Medical School.

OXFORD.—The University Medical School.

SHEFFIELD.—The University.

Scotland.

ABERDEEN.—The University.

DUNDEE.—University College.

EDINBURGH.—The University: the Medical School of the Royal Colleges; the Medical College for Women.

GLASGOW.—The University: Anderson's College; St. Mungo's College; the Queen Margaret College (Medical School for Women).

ST. ANDREWS.—The University, including University College, Dundee.

Ireland.

BELFAST.—The Queen's University.

CORK.—University College.

DUBLIN.—Trinity College School of Physic; the Royal College of Surgeons (including the Carmichael and the Ledwich Schools); University College.

GALWAY.—University College.

British Colonies and Dominions.

ADELAIDE.—The University.

BOMBAY.—The Grant Medical College.

CALCUTTA.—The Bengal Medical College.

CEYLON.—The Medical College, Colombo.

MADRAS.—The Medical College.

MALTA.—The University of Malta.

MELBOURNE.—The University.

MONTREAL.—The University of M'Gill College; the University of Bishop's College.

NEW ZEALAND.—The University.

SYDNEY.—The University.

Foreign Parts.

BELGIUM.—The Universities of Brussels, Liège, and Louvain.

DENMARK.—The University of Copenhagen.

FRANCE.—The Universities of Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, and Toulouse; and the Medico-Pharmaceutical School of Nantes.

HOLLAND.—The Universities of Amsterdam, Leyden, and Utrecht.

ITALY.—The Universities of Rome, Bologna, Florence, Genoa, Milan, Naples, Pavia, Pisa, and Turin.

NORWAY.—The University of Christiania.

RUSSIA.—The Universities of Petrograd, Cracow, Moscow, and Warsaw.

SPAIN.—The Universities of Madrid, Salamanca, and Seville.

SWEDEN.—The University of Upsala; the Royal Caroline Institute of Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND.—The Universities of Berne, Basle, Geneva, Lausanne, and Zurich.

United States of America.

NEW YORK.—Columbia University; the College of Physicians and Surgeons; New York University; Bellevue Hospital Medical College; Cornell University.

The University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Jefferson College, Philadelphia; Harvard University, Cambridge, Boston; Rush Medical College, Chicago; North-Western University, Chicago; the University of Michigan; Cooper Medical College, San Francisco; the University of California, San Francisco; Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

Fever Hospitals.

The following Fever Hospitals, situated within the prescribed radius of thirty miles from the University, are recognised as Institutions at which students may take the two months' course of instruction prescribed in the Curriculum in Medicine (No. 4, p. 203), preparatory to the M.B., B.S. Degrees :—

Brook Hospital, Shooters Hill, Woolwich, S.E.

Eastern Hospital, The Grove, Homerton, N.E.

Fountain Hospital, Tooting Grove, Tooting
Graveney, S.W.

Grove Hospital, Tooting Grove, Tooting Graveney,
S.W.

London Fever Hospital, Liverpool Road, N.

North-Eastern Hospital, St. Ann's Road, South
Tottenham, N.

North-Western Hospital, Lawn Road, Hamp-
stead, N.W.

Park Hospital, Hither Green, S.E.

Plaistow Hospital, E.

South-Eastern Hospital, Avonley Road, New
Cross, S.E.

South-Western Hospital, Landor Road, Stockwell,
S.W.

Western Hospital, Seagrave Road, Fulham,
S.W.

Asylums.

The following Asylums, situated within the prescribed radius of thirty miles from the University,

are recognised as Institutions at which students may take the course on Insanity prescribed in the Curriculum in Medicine (No. 5, p. 203) preparatory to the M.B., B.S. Degrees :—

Bethlem Royal Hospital, S.E.

Bethnal House Asylum.

Camberwell House Asylum.

City of London Asylum, Dartford, Kent.

Essex County Asylum, Brentwood.

Hertfordshire County Asylum, St. Albans.

Holloway Sanatorium Hospital for the Insane,
Virginia Water.

London County Asylums :—

Banstead, Surrey ; Bexley, Kent ; Cane Hill, Coulsdon, Surrey ; Claybury, Woodford Bridge, Essex ; Colney Hatch ; Hanwell ; Horton, Epsom ; Long Grove, Epsom ; and The Manor, Epsom.

Middlesex County Asylum, Upper Tooting.

Peckham House Asylum.

St. Luke's Asylum, Old Street, E.C.

Surrey County Asylum, Brookwood.

West Ham Borough Asylum, Ilford.

Institutions Recognised for the Purposes of the M.D. and M.S. Degrees.

A. For the M.D. Degree in Branches I., II., and IV., and for the M.S. Degree, Certificates can only be accepted in respect of certain approved appoint-

ments (a list of which can be obtained on application to the Academic Registrar) in the case of students who have taken the M.B., B.S. Degrees as Internal Students.

B. For the M.D. Degrees in Branch III. (Mental Diseases), the University receives Certificates of Hospital Appointments (which may only be held by a registered medical practitioner) in the case of students who have taken the M.B., B.S. Degrees as Internal Students.

Certificates of Appointments presented by Candidates for the M.D. and M.S. Degrees must be signed (1) by the Secretary or other Chief Administrative Officer of the Hospital concerned, and (2) by the Medical or Surgical Officer under whose immediate direction the appointment has been held. In the case of students who have taken the M.B., B.S. Degrees as External Students, and are desirous of proceeding to the M.D. Degree as Internal Students under Statute 129, Certificates from the Schools of the University only can be accepted. The Asylums are County Asylums, unless otherwise specified.

(1) From the Asylums enumerated above.

(2) From the following Asylums :—

Provincial.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—Three Counties Asylum, Arlesey, Hitchin.

BERKSHIRE.—Wallingford.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Stone, Aylesbury.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Fulbourn.

CHESHIRE.—Parkside, Macclesfield, Chester.

CORNWALL.—Bodmin.

CUMBERLAND.—Cumberland and Westmoreland
Counties Asylum, Carlisle.

DERBYSHIRE.—Mickleover ; Derby Borough Asylum,
Rowditch.

DEVONSHIRE.—Exminster ; Exeter City Asylum,
Digbys, Heavitree ; Plymouth Borough
Asylum, Ivybridge.

DORSETSHIRE.—Dorchester.

DURHAM.—Winterton.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—County Asylums, Wotton and
Barnwood ; Bristol Asylum, Fishponds.

HAMPSHIRE.—Knowle ; Borough of Portsmouth
Asylum ; Isle of Wight County Asylum,
Carisbrooke.

KENT.—Barming Heath ; Chatham. (See also
London County Asylums.)

LANCASHIRE.—Lancaster ; Prestwich ; Rainhill ;
Whittingham ; Winwick ; Manchester Royal
Asylum, Cheadle.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum,
Leicester ; Leicester Borough Asylum, Hum-
berstone.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Bracebridge ; Kesteven County
Asylum, Sleaford.

NORFOLK.—Thorpe ; Norwich City Asylum, Helles-
don.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Berrywood ; St. Andrew's
Hospital, Northampton.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Cottingwood, Morpeth ; New-
castle City Asylum.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—New County Asylum, Radcliffe-on-Trent ; City Asylum, Mapperley Hill.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Littlemore.

SHROPSHIRE.—Salop and Montgomeryshire Counties Asylum, Bicton Heath, Shrewsbury.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Somerset and Bath Asylum, Taunton ; Somerset and Bath Asylum, Wells.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Stafford ; Burntwood ; Cheddleton.

SUFFOLK.—Melton Woodbridge ; Ipswich Borough Asylum.

SURREY.—Earlswood Asylum, Redhill. (See also London County Asylums.)

SUSSEX.—Brighton County Borough Asylum, Hayward's Heath ; East Sussex Asylum, Hellingly ; West Sussex Asylum, Chichester.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Hatton ; Birmingham City Asylum, Rubery Hill ; Birmingham City Asylum, Winson Green.

WILTSHIRE.—Devizes.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—County and City Asylum, Powick.

YORKSHIRE.—East Riding Asylum, Beverley ; North Riding Asylum, Clifton, York ; South Yorkshire Asylum, Wadsley, Sheffield ; West Riding Asylum, Menston, Leeds ; West Riding Asylum, Wakefield ; Hull City Asylum ; Middlesbrough County Borough Asylum.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.—Jersey Asylum.

ISLE OF MAN.—General Lunatic Asylum, Union Mills.

Extracts from the Syllabus of the
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON
AND THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

Under the Provisions of Clause XIX. of the Medical Act (1858) and Clause III. of the Medical Act (1886).

REGULATIONS AND SYNOPSES RELATING TO
THE SEVERAL EXAMINATIONS.

REGULATIONS.

SECTION I.

1. Candidates who desire to obtain the Licence of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Diploma of Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England are required to complete five years of professional study after passing a recognised Preliminary Examination in the subjects of General Education, to comply with the following Regulations, and to pass the Examinations hereinafter set forth.

II. Applications and Inquiries with reference to the Examinations for the Licence of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Diploma of Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, should be addressed to the Secretary, Examination Hall, 8-11 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, London, W.C., from whom Forms of the required Certificates may be obtained.

III. Any communication relating to the Regulations should contain the Candidate's name in full and the date of passing the Preliminary Examination in General Education, or of registration as a Medical Student.

IV. There are three Examinations, called herein the First Examination, the Second Examination, and the Third or Final Examination.

V. These Examinations will be held in the months of January, April, July, and October, unless otherwise appointed.

VI. Candidates intending to present themselves for Examination are required to give notice in writing to the Secretary of the Examining Board in England fourteen clear days before the day on which the Examination commences, transmitting at the same time the required Certificates.

VII. All fees must be paid three days prior to the day on which the Examination commences.

VIII. The Certificates of Professional Study will be required to show that students have attended the courses of Professional Study to the satisfaction of their Teachers.

IX. Students are required to attend Examinations which are held in the several Classes.

X. Exemptions from the conditions of admission to the several Examinations can be granted only by the Committee of Management.

Books of Questions set at the several Examinations of the Board, from June, 1886, to October, 1887, and each year from 1888 to 1916 inclusive, may be obtained on application to Messrs. Taylor & Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C. Price 6d. each. Post free, 7d.

A Book of Questions is published annually.

SECTION II.

Preliminary Examination.

I. All Candidates must pass a Preliminary Examination in General Education recognised by the Examining Board in England. A list of these Examinations may be obtained on application.

First Professional Examination.

II. Before admission to the First Professional Examination, Candidates must produce evidence of having received instruction in Chemistry, Physics, Biology, and in Practical Pharmacy, unless they propose to postpone Practical Pharmacy until a later Examination.

III. Chemistry, Physics, and Biology must be studied at a Medical School or other Institution recognised by the Examining Board in England.

The certificates must state that the candidate has attended not less than 180 hours' instruction and laboratory work in Chemistry; 120 hours' instruction and laboratory work in Physics; and 120 hours' instruction and laboratory work in Biology. These courses need not be completed within one year, nor need they run concurrently, and they may be commenced or attended before the Candidate passes the required Preliminary Examination in General Education.

The instruction in Practical Pharmacy may be received at any time before the student enters for examination on that subject, and must be given by a registered Medical Practitioner, or by a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or in a Public Hospital, Infirmary, or Dispensary.

IV. Six months' instruction at a Recognised Institution other than a Medical School will be counted as part of the Curriculum of Professional Study, if such attendance is subsequent to the date of passing the required Preliminary Examination in General Education.

V. The subjects of the First Professional Examination are :—

Part I. Chemistry.

Part II. Physics.

Part III. Elementary Biology.

Part IV. Practical Pharmacy.

VI. The Examination is partly written, partly oral, and partly practical.

VII. Candidates may present themselves for the First Professional Examination immediately after passing the Preliminary Examination in General Education, provided they are able to produce the Certificates required by Paragraph III.

VIII. Candidates must present themselves for examination in Parts I. and II. together (unless they claim exemption from one of them under the conditions of Paragraph XII.) until they have reached the required standard to pass in both, or in one of these parts, but they will not be allowed to pass in one part unless they obtain at the same time at least half the number of marks required to pass in the other part. Candidates may take Parts III. and IV. separately, or they may present themselves for the whole Examination at one time.

IX. Practical Pharmacy may be taken with or at any time before Part I. of the Final Examination.

X. Candidates referred in any Part, or in all four Parts, of the First Examination will not be admitted to re-examination until after the lapse of a period of not less than three months from the date of their reference. Candidates referred in Chemistry and Physics, or in Elementary Biology, will be required, before being admitted to re-examination, to produce Certificates that they have received further instruction in that subject or subjects, to the satisfaction of their Teachers, at an Institution recognised for the purpose by the Examining Board, for a period of not less

than three months subsequent to the date of their reference.

XI. The fees for admission to the First Examination are as follows :—

For the whole Examination, payable			
on first admission to any part or			
parts thereof, ...	£10	10	0
Re-examination after rejection in			
Parts I. and II., ...	3	3	0
Re-examination after rejection in			
Part III., ...	2	2	0
Re-examination after rejection in			
Part IV., ...	2	2	0

XII. Candidates who produce satisfactory evidence of having passed an examination for a Degree in Medicine in any of the subjects of the First Examination conducted at a University in the United Kingdom, in India, or in a British Colony, will be exempt from examination in the subjects in which they have passed.

Second Professional Examination.

XIII. The study of Anatomy and Physiology will not be recognised until Candidates have passed in two of the first three parts of the First Examination—viz., Chemistry, Physics, and Biology.

XIV. Before admission to the Second Professional Examination Candidates must produce evidence :—

1. Of having dissected, at a recognised Medical

School, for not less than twelve months, during the regular sessions, the dissections to have included the whole human body.

2. Of having attended, at a recognised Medical School :—

(a) A course of Lectures on Anatomy during not less than six months, or one Winter Session.

(b) A course of Lectures on Physiology.

(c) A course of Practical Physiology, including Histology, extending over a period of six months.

XV. The subjects of this Examination are :—

Anatomy and Physiology.

XVI. The Examination is partly written, partly oral, and partly practical.

XVII. Candidates will be required to pass in both subjects at one and the same time.

XVIII. Candidates will be admissible to the Second Examination on the completion of the above courses.

XIX. Candidates referred on the Second Examination will be required, before being admitted to re-examination, to produce a Certificate that they have pursued, to the satisfaction of their Teachers, in a recognised place of study, their Anatomical and Physiological Studies during a period of not less than three months subsequent to the date of their reference.

XX. The fees for admission to the Second Examination are as follows :—

For the whole Examination, . . . £10 10 0

For re-examination after rejection, . . . 6 6 0

Final Professional Examination.

XXI. Before admission to the Third or Final Professional Examination, Candidates must produce evidence :—

1. Of having attended, at a recognised Medical School :—

(a) A course of Lectures on Medicine during not less than six months, or one Winter Session.

(b) A course of Lectures on Surgery during not less than six months, or one Winter Session.

(c) A course of Lectures on Midwifery during not less than three months.

(d) A course of Lectures on Pathology during not less than six months.

(e) A course of Lectures on Pharmacology and Therapeutics during not less than three months.

(f) A course of Lectures on Forensic Medicine, including Insanity, during not less than three months.

(g) A course of Lectures on Public Health.

(h) Systematic Practical Instruction on Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, including :—

The application of Anatomical knowledge to the investigation of Disease.

The methods of examining various Organs and other Parts of the Body, in order to detect the evidence of Disease or the effects of Accidents.

The employment of Instruments and Apparatus used in diagnosis or treatment.

The examination of Diseased Structures, whether recent or preserved.

The examination of the Urine and other secretions, and of morbid products.

Post-mortem Examinations.

Practical Instruction in Pathological Histology, including not less than 18 classes.

Practical Instruction in Clinical Pathology and Bacteriology, including not less than 18 classes.

2. Of having themselves performed Operations upon the Dead subject to the satisfaction of their Teachers.

Note.—The Certificate must state the number of Operations performed.

3. Of having attended, at a recognised Hospital with a Medical School, after passing the Second Examination :—

(a) The practice of Medicine and Surgery, including Clinical Instruction, during two Winters and two Summer Sessions.

(b) Demonstrations in the Post-mortem Room, including practical instruction in making Post-mortem Examinations, during twelve months.

(c) Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery during nine months.

(d) A course of not less than twelve Clinical or other Lectures, with practical instruction in Diseases peculiar to Women.

4. Of having discharged the duties of Medical Clinical Clerk during six months, and of Surgical Dresser during other six months, of which in each case not less than three months shall have been in the Wards.

5. Of having discharged the duties of Clinical Clerk in the Gynæcological Wards or Out-patients Department of a recognised hospital for three months.

6. Of having received, at a recognised Medical School and Hospital, instruction in the administration of Anæsthetics to the satisfaction of their Teachers.

7. Of having attended Clinical Instruction in Ophthalmic Surgery in the Ophthalmic Department of a recognised General Hospital, or at an Ophthalmic Hospital recognised for the purpose by the Examining Board in England, during not less than three months.

8. Of attendance at a Fever Hospital.

9. Of having attended Clinical Demonstrations at a recognised Lunatic Asylum.

10. Of having conducted 20 Labours, after fulfilling the conditions of Clauses 1 (*h*), so far as Midwifery is concerned, and 3.

Note.—This Certificate must be signed by a member of the Staff of a Lying-in Hospital, or of a Maternity Charity of a General Hospital, or by the Dean of the Medical School attached to the General Hospital.

11. Of having received instruction in Vaccination.

The Certificate must be such as will qualify its holder to contract as a Public Vaccinator under the Regulations, at the time in force, of the Local Government Board.

12. Of being 21 years of age.

13. Six months of the last year of the curriculum may be spent in Clinical Study at, at least, two

Hospitals or Infirmaries specially recognised for the purpose, a list of which may be obtained on application.

XXII. The subjects of this Examination are :—

PART I.—Medicine, including Medical Anatomy, Pathology, Practical Pharmacy, Therapeutics, Forensic Medicine, and Public Health.

Candidates who have already passed in Practical Pharmacy will not be re-examined in that subject at the Third Examination.

PART II.—Surgery, including Pathology, Surgical Anatomy, and the use of Surgical Appliances.

PART III.—Midwifery and Diseases peculiar to Women.

XXIII. The Examinations in Medicine and Surgery comprise written papers and Clinical, Practical, and *viva-voce* examinations.

XXIV. The Examination in Midwifery and Diseases of Women comprises a written paper and a *viva-voce* examination.

XXV. Candidates will be examined on diseased structures, whether recent or preserved, including microscopical specimens in each part of the examination.

XXVI. Candidates may take this Examination in parts or they may present themselves for the whole Examination at one time. They will be required to produce the following Certificates before being admitted to the respective parts of the Examination, viz. :—

In Medicine, of having attended the courses prescribed in Section II., Paragraph XXI., Clauses 1 (a) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h), 2 (a) (b) (c), 3, 5, 7, 8, and 10, and of being 21 years of age.

In Surgery, of having attended the courses prescribed in Section II., Paragraph XXI., Clauses 1 (b) (d) (h) (i), 2 (a) (b) (c), 3, 5, 6, and 10, and of being 21 years of age.

In Midwifery, of having attended the courses prescribed in Section II., Paragraph XXI., Clauses 1 to 9, and of being 21 years of age.

XXVII. Candidates will be admissible to Parts I., II., and III. of the Third or Final Examination at the expiration of two years (24 months) from the date of passing the Second Examination, and on production of the required Certificates of study, provided that the examination is not completed before the expiration of five years (five Winter and five Summer Sessions) from the date of passing the Preliminary Examination.

XXVIII. Candidates referred on the Third or Final Examination, or on one or more of the three parts into which they may have divided it, will not be admitted to re-examination until after the lapse of a period of not less than three months from the date of rejection, and will be required before being admitted to re-examination, to produce a Certificate with regard to Medicine and Surgery of having attended the Medical and Surgical Practice, or the Medical or Surgical Practice, as the case may be, at a recognised Hospital during the period of their

reference; and, with regard to Midwifery and Diseases peculiar to Women, a Certificate of having received, subsequently to the date of their reference, not less than three months' instruction in that subject by a recognised Teacher.

Note.—A Candidate who possesses a registrable qualification is admissible to re-examination without producing additional Certificates.

XXIX. The fees for admission to the Third or Final Examination are as follows :—

For the whole Examination, payable on first admission to any part or parts thereof, ...	£21	0	0
For re-examination in Medicine, in- cluding Medical Anatomy, Pathology, Therapeutics, and Public Health, .	5	5	0
PART I.—For re-examination in Prac- tical Pharmacy, ...	2	2	0
(If taken at this Examination.)			
PART II.—For re-examination in Sur- gery, including Pathology, Surgical Anatomy, and Appliances, ...	5	5	0
PART III.—For re-examination in Midwifery and Diseases peculiar to Women, ...	3	3	0

XXX. Every Candidate who shall have passed the Third or Final Examination, and who shall have paid the required fees, is, subject to the Bye-Laws of the two Colleges, entitled to receive :—

The Licence of the Royal College of Physicians
of London, and
The Diploma of Member of the Royal College of
Surgeons of England.

SECTION III.

Special Regulations.

I. Candidates who have obtained Colonial, Indian, or Foreign Qualifications which entitle them to practise Medicine or Surgery in the country where such Qualifications have been conferred, after a course of study and examination equivalent to that required by the Regulations of the two Colleges, will, on production of satisfactory evidence as to age, and proficiency in Vaccination, and on payment of the required fees, be admissible to the Second and Third or Final Examinations without any intervals between them.

II. Members of English Universities who have passed such an Examination or Examinations at their University as shall comprise the subjects of the First and Second Examinations of the Examining Board in England, and who have completed the curriculum of medical study required by the Regulations of the Board, will, two years after having passed all the other required Examinations, be eligible for admission to the Third or Final Examination of the Board; any Candidates so admitted to Examination

will be required to pay a fee of five guineas ; and any such Candidate who shall have passed the Third or Final Examination shall, on the further payment of not less than thirty-five guineas, and subject to the Bye-Laws of each College, be entitled to receive the Licence of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the Diploma of Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

III. Members of Scotch or Irish Universities who have passed such an Examination or Examinations at their Universities as shall comprise the subjects of the First and Second Examinations of the Examining Board in England, and who have completed the curriculum of Medical Study according to the Regulations required by their University, will, two years after having passed all the other required Examinations, be eligible for admission to the Third or Final Examination of the Board ; any Candidate so admitted to Examination will be required to pay a fee of five guineas ; and any such Candidate who shall have passed the Third and Final Examination shall, on the further payment of not less than thirty-five guineas, and subject to the Bye-Laws of each College, be entitled to receive the Licence of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the Diploma of Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

IV. Members of Colonial, Indian, or Foreign Universities recognised from time to time for the purpose, who have passed such an Examination or Examinations at their Universities for the Degree

of Doctor or Bachelor of Medicine or Surgery as shall comprise the subjects of the First and Second Examinations of the Examining Board in England, and who have completed the curriculum of Medical Study required by the Regulations of the Board, will, two years after having passed such Examinations, be eligible for admission to the Third or Final Examination of the Board; any Candidate so admitted to Examination will be required to pay a Fee of Twenty guineas; and any such Candidate who shall have passed the Third or Final Examination shall, on the further payment of not less than Twenty guineas, and subject to the Bye-Laws of each College, be entitled to receive the Licence of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the Diploma of Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Forms of Certificates required under the conditions of Paragraphs II. and III. may be obtained of the Secretary of the Examining Board in England, Examination Hall, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.

A list of these Universities may be obtained on application.

Wales.

Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke Joint Counties Asylum.

Scotland.

ABERDEEN.—Royal Lunatic Asylum.

AYR.—District Asylum, Glengall.

BERWICK.—Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk District Asylum.

CUPAR.—Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

DUMFRIES.—Crichton Royal Institution.

DUNDEE.—Royal Asylum.

EDINBURGH.—Royal Asylum, Morningside.

GLASGOW.—District Hospital for Mental Diseases, Gartloch; District Mental Hospital, Woodilee, Lenzie; Royal Asylum, Gartnavel.

INVERNESS.—District Asylum.

LARBERT.—Stirling, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, and Linlithgow District Asylum.

LOCHGILPHEAD.—Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

MONTROSE.—Royal Asylum (Sunnyside).

PAISLEY.—Govan District Asylum, Hawkhead.

Ireland.

The District Asylums of Armagh, Ballinasloe, Belfast, Carlow, Castlebar, Clonmel, Cork, Down, Dublin (Richmond Asylum), Ennis, Enniscorthy, Kilarney, Kilkenny, Letterkenny, Limerick, Londonderry, Maryborough, Monaghan, Mullingar, Omagh, Sligo, and Waterford.

(iii.) From other Asylums with regard to which information may be obtained on application to the Academic Registrar.

C. For the M.D. Degree in Branch V. (State Medicine), the University receives Certificates of

Laboratory Instruction in the case of students who have taken the M.B., B.S. Degrees as Internal Students.

In the case of students who have taken the M.B., B.S. Degrees as External Students, and are desirous of proceeding to the M.D. Degree as Internal Students under Statute 129, Certificates from the Schools of the University only can be accepted.

(i.) From the Laboratories attached to the following Institutions :—

England and Wales.

LONDON.

University of London : University College.

University of London : King's College.

SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

St. Thomas's Hospital.

Westminster Hospital.

Guy's Hospital (for Certificates in Bacteriology and Parasitology only).

St. George's Hospital.

London Hospital.

Middlesex Hospital.

Charing Cross Hospital.

St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington.

Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine.

Royal Army Medical College.

LONDON.—Royal Institute of Public Health.

BIRMINGHAM.—The University.

BRISTOL.—University College.

CAMBRIDGE.—The University Medical School.

CARDIFF.—University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

DURHAM.—The College of Medicine, University of Durham.

HASLAR.—The Royal Naval Hospital.

LEEDS.—The University.

LIVERPOOL.—The University.

MANCHESTER.—The Victoria University.

NOTTINGHAM.—University College.

OXFORD.—The University Medical School.

SHEFFIELD.—The University.

Scotland.

ABERDEEN.—The University.

DUNDEE.—The University College.

EDINBURGH.—The University ; the School of Medicine of the Royal Colleges.

GLASGOW.—The University ; St. Mungo's College ; Public Health Laboratory at Anderson's College, Partick.

Ireland.

BELFAST.—The Queen's University.

CORK.—University College.

DUBLIN.—The School of Physic in Ireland, Trinity College ; University College.

British Colonies and Dominions.

MALTA.—The University.

MONTREAL.—The M'Gill University; the Medical Faculty of the University of Bishop's College.

(ii.) From other Laboratories, with regard to which information may be obtained on application to the Academic Registrar.

D. For the M.D. Degree in Branch VI. (Tropical Medicine), the University receives Certificates in the case of students who have taken the M.B., B.S. Degrees as Internal Students from the following Institutions:—

LONDON.—The London School of Tropical Medicine (a School of the University).

LIVERPOOL.—The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

CAIRO.—School of Medicine (Kasr El-Ainy Hospital).

INDIA.—The Hospitals attached to the Medical Colleges at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Lahore (for Certificates of Appointments).

In the case of students who have taken the M.B., B.S. Degrees as External Students, and are desirous of proceeding to the M.D. Degree as Internal Students under Statute 129, Certificates from the Schools of the University only can be accepted.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.**Regulations Relating to the Education and Examination of Candidates for the Diploma of Fellow.****SECTION I.****Examinations.**

1. The Examination for the Fellowship is divided into two parts—viz., the First Examination and the Second Examination.

2. The subjects of the First Examination are Anatomy and Physiology, and the questions on these subjects may require an elementary acquaintance with Comparative Anatomy and Physiology. The Examination is partly written and partly *viva voce*.

3. The subjects of the Second Examination are Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Pathology. The Examination is partly written and partly *viva voce*, and includes the examination of patients and the performance of operations on the dead body.

4. The Examinations are held twice in the year, in the months of May and November.

SECTION II.

1. The fees for Examination are as follows :—

First Examination, each admission, . £5 5 0

Second Examination, each admission, 12 12 0

2. Of such Examination fees, seventeen guineas

will be reckoned as part of the fee payable upon admission to the Fellowship.

3. The fee to be paid upon admission to the Fellowship is thirty guineas, except when the Candidate is a Member of the College, in which case the fee is twenty guineas.

SECTION III.

Conditions of Admission to the First Examination.

I. A Member of the College is admissible to the First Examination at any time after receiving the Diploma of Membership.

II. A Candidate, who is not a Member of the College, but who has passed the First Examination (Parts I., II., and III.) and the Second Examination of the Examining Board in England by the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, is admissible to the First Examination on the production of the following Certificates, viz. :—

1. Of having been engaged in the acquirement of professional knowledge during not less than three Winter Sessions after Registration as a Medical Student by the General Medical Council or after passing a Preliminary Examination in General Education recognised by the Conjoint Examining Board in England.

2. Of having dissected at a recognised Medical School or Schools for a period of not less than eighteen

months. (Dissections during the regular vacations will be accepted, provided the Certificate shows that they have been performed under the superintendence of an authorised Teacher in a Medical School.)

III. A Candidate, who is neither a Member of the College nor has passed the First and Second Examinations of the Conjoint Examining Board in England, but who is a Member of a University recognised under the Regulations of the Conjoint Examining Board, is admissible to the First Examination on the production of the following Certificates, viz. :—

1. Of Registration as a Medical Student by the General Medical Council or of having passed a Preliminary Examination in General Education recognised by the Conjoint Examining Board in England.

2. Of having passed Examination for a Degree in Medicine at a recognised University comprising the subjects of the First Examination (Parts I., II., and III.), and of the Second Examination of the Conjoint Examining Board in England.

3. Of having been engaged in the acquirement of professional knowledge during not less than three Winter Sessions after Registration as a Medical Student or after passing a recognised Preliminary Examination in General Education.

4. Of having attended Lectures on Anatomy during one Winter Session at a recognised Medical School.

5. Of having dissected at a recognised Medical School or Schools for a period of not less than eighteen months. (Dissections during the regular vacations will be accepted, provided the Certificate shows that

they have been performed under the superintendence of an authorised Teacher in a Medical School.)

6. Of having attended Lectures on Physiology during one Winter Session at a recognised Medical School.)

7. Of having attended at a recognised Medical School:—(a) A course of Experimental Physiology, (b) a course of Chemical Physiology, (c) a course of Histology.

Note.—By (a) it is meant that the learners themselves shall individually be engaged on the necessary experiments, manipulations, etc. ; but it is not hereby intended that the learners shall perform vivisections.

SECTION IV.

Conditions of Admission to the Second Examination.

I. A Member of the College is admissible to the Second Examination at any time after having passed the First Examination, on producing satisfactory evidence of having been engaged not less than six years in the study (or study and practice) of the profession.

II. A Candidate, who is not a Member of the College, but who possesses a qualification recognised by the Council for the purpose, is admissible to the Second Examination, after having passed the First Examination, on the production of evidence of having been engaged in the study (or study and practice) of the profession for not less than four years subsequent

to the date of obtaining the recognised qualification, one year of which shall have been spent in attendance upon the Surgical Practice of a recognised Hospital or Infirmary.

Note I.—In compliance with the conditions of the Charter, the Diploma of Fellow is not conferred upon successful Candidates until they have attained the age of twenty-five years.

Note II.—The Diploma of Fellow is granted to successful Women Candidates, subject to the provisions of the Medical Act, 1876, and of the Bye-Laws of the College.

These qualifications are the registrable Surgical and Medical Degrees of the following Universities, viz.:—Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, Victoria University of Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow, St. Andrews, Dublin, Royal University of Ireland, National University of Ireland, Queen's University of Belfast, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, New Zealand, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, M'Gill University of Montreal, Laval University of Quebec, the Italian Royal Universities, and the Imperial University of Japan.

All communications with reference to the Examinations for the Diploma of Fellow should be addressed to Mr. F. G. Hallett, Secretary of the Examining Board in England, Examination Hall, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, London, W.C. 1, to whom intending Candidates should send applications and certificates at least 14 days before the commencement of an Examination.

Fees should be paid at least three days before an Examination.

Books of Questions set at the Examination for the Diploma of Fellow, from May, 1892, to November, 1893, and for each year from 1899 to 1916 inclusive, may be had on application to the Publishers, Messrs. Taylor & Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4. Price 6d. each. Post free, 6½d.

Extracts from the Syllabus of the
CONJOINT BOARD IN IRELAND
OF THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
AND THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

**Regulations for the Examinations for the Licences
in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.**

Time and Place of Examination.

The Professional Examinations are held in the Spring, Summer, and Autumn. The exact dates can be obtained on application.

The written portions of all Professional Examinations are held at the Royal College of Physicians. The oral and practical portions at the Royal College of Surgeons. Clinical Examinations in Hospitals, or as otherwise arranged.

Preliminary Examination in General Education, conducted by the Conjoint Board.

A copy of the regulations for this Examination can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Conjoint Committee.

All examinations in General Education recognised by the General Medical Council (a list of which will be found in the Register of Medical Students) are accepted by the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons.

Professional Examinations.

Every Candidate is required to pass four Professional Examinations.

The First Professional Examination not earlier than end of first winter session.

The Second Professional Examination not earlier than end of second winter session.

The Third Professional Examination not earlier than end of the third year of medical study.

The Final Professional Examination not earlier than end of fourth year of medical study, but cannot complete it till the end of the fifth year of medical study.

Candidates must complete their attendances on the course of instruction for the First Professional Examination before commencing their attendance on the instruction specified for the Second Professional Examination, with the exception of the first six

months' course of Anatomical Demonstrations and Dissections.

No Candidate shall be admitted to any Examination within three months of his rejection in the subjects of that Examination by this or any other Licensing Body.

In the event of a Candidate showing himself ignorant of a subject or subjects at any one of the Professional Examinations, it shall be competent for the Committee of Management, on the recommendation of the Examiners, to require such Candidates, before presenting himself for re-examination, to produce evidence of such further instruction in such subject or subjects as the Committee of Management shall direct.

Any Candidate communicating with another during any part of the Examinations, or introducing books or notes, shall lose his Examination.

No present or gratuity shall be demanded or accepted from any Candidate or Licentiate of the Colleges on Examination or Admission, by anyone in the service of the Colleges.

Certificates are accepted only from Teaching Institutions recognised by the Colleges.

First Professional Examination.

Fees.—The fee for this Examination is £15 15s.

Subjects of Examination—The subjects of the First Professional Examination are :—

DIVISION A.—Chemistry and Physics.

DIVISION B.—Biology.

A detailed Syllabus of each subject is appended.

The Examination in Chemistry includes a practical Examination in the Laboratory.

Every Candidate is required to produce evidence :—

1. Of having passed a satisfactory Preliminary Examination in General Education ; and
2. Of having diligently attended Courses of Instruction in—

DIVISION A.—(a) Theoretical Chemistry, six months ;

(b) Physics, three months.

DIVISION B.—Biology, three months.

Candidates are recommended to present themselves in all the subjects of the First Professional Examination at one time, but they may present themselves either in Division A or Division B, provided that they have completed the Curriculum as far as it concerns the “Division” in which they present themselves for Examination.

Second Professional Examination.

Fees.—The fee for this Examination is £10 10s.

The Subjects of the Second Professional Examination are :—

DIVISION A.—Anatomy.

DIVISION B.—Physiology and Histology.

Before admission to the Second Professional Examination every Candidate must have passed in the subjects of the First Professional Examination,

and is required to produce evidence of having diligently attended :—

(a) Anatomical Dissections ; two courses of six months each ; or one course of six months and two courses of three months. Lectures in :—(b) Anatomy, six months ; (c) Physiology, six months ; and (d) Practical Physiology and Histology, three months.

Candidates may present themselves for examination in Division A, Division B, or in both Divisions. But Certificates of study in both Divisions must be produced before Candidates will be premitted to present themselves for examination in either.

Third Professional Examination.

Fees.—The fee for this Examination is £9 9s.

The subjects of the Third Professional Examination are :—

DIVISION A.—Pathology.

DIVISION B.—Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics.

DIVISION C.—Forensic Medicine and Public Health.

Before admission to the Third Professional Examination, every Candidate must have passed in the subjects of the Second Professional Examination, and is required to produce evidence of having diligently attended courses of instruction in :—

(a) The Practice of a Medico-chirurgical Hospital, nine months.

(b) Pathology.

- (1) A Systematic Course of three months.
- (2) A Laboratory Course of practical instruction in a recognised Medical School, three months.

These Courses may be taken concurrently.

(c) Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics, three months.

(d) Public Health and Forensic Medicine, three months.

Candidates may present themselves in any one or more "Divisions," but Certificates of study in all three Divisions must be produced before Candidates will be permitted to present themselves for examination in any one Division.

Final Professional Examination.

Fees.—The fee for this Examination is £6 6s.

The subjects of the Final Professional Examination are :—

DIVISION A.—Medicine, including Fevers, Mental Diseases and Diseases of Children.

DIVISION B.—Surgery, including Operative Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery.

DIVISION C.—Midwifery and Gynæcology, Vaccination, and Diseases of New-born Children.

Before admission to the Final Professional Examination, every Candidate must have passed in the

subjects of the Third Professional Examination, and is required to produce evidence of having diligently attended :—

DIVISION A.—The Practice of a Medico-Chirurgical Hospital for two periods of nine months each (unless such evidence has been previously produced for admission in Division B).

The Practice of a recognised Fever Hospital, or the Fever Wards of a recognised Clinical Hospital ; three months.

Clinical Instruction in Mental Diseases ; one month (12 attendances.)

Lectures on Medicine ; six months at a recognised Medical School.

Of having diligently performed the duties of Medical Clinical Clerk in a recognised Hospital for three months.

Of having diligently attended a course of instruction in Post-mortem Examinations and Demonstrations during one session.

DIVISION B.—The Practice of a Medico-Chirurgical Hospital ; for two periods of nine months each (unless such evidence has been previously produced for admission to Division A).

Clinical Instruction in Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery ; three months.

Lectures on Surgery ; six months at a recognised Medical School.

Instruction in Operative Surgery ; three months at a recognised Medical School.

Of having diligently performed the duties of

Surgical Dresser in a recognised Hospital for three months.

Of having diligently attended a course of instruction in the practical administration of Anæsthetics during one session.

DIVISION C.—Every student before beginning the Study of Practical Midwifery must have attended a course of six months' Lectures on Midwifery, and must have held the offices of Clinical Medical Clerk and of Surgical Dresser.

Every student must attend the indoor practice of a Lying-in Hospital, or the Lying-in Wards of a General Hospital for a period of three months, to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer in Charge, and, after having received therein practical instruction in the conduct of Labour under the personal supervision of a Medical Officer, must attend twelve cases of Labour under official Medical supervision.

Every student must attend on at least thirty-two occasions the regular clinical instruction in Midwifery and Gynæcology delivered in the Wards of a Lying-in Hospital or in the Lying-in Wards of a General Hospital.

All Certificates testifying that the student has complied with the above Regulations must be signed by a Medical Member of the Staff of a Lying-in Hospital or by a Medical Member of the Staff responsible for the management of the Maternity Wards of a General Hospital.

Instruction on Vaccination; six attendances to be certified by a Public Vaccinator.

Candidates are recommended to present themselves in all the subjects of the Final Examination at one time, but a Candidate at or after the end of the fourth year may present himself in any one of the Divisions A, B, or C, provided he has completed his Curriculum as far as concerns the Division in which he presents himself. The Examination in at least one of the Divisions must be deferred till the end of the fifth year.

Before completing the Final Examination a Candidate must have passed four years in Medical Studies other than those for the First Professional Examination.

Candidates must have passed all the Subjects of the Final Examination before any Diploma can be granted.

Each Candidate before receiving his Diploma must produce a Registrar's Certificate, or other satisfactory evidence that he has attained the age of twenty-one years.

Exemptions.

Candidates who have passed in any of the required subjects at Examinations conducted by any Licensing Body, recognised by the Royal College of Physicians and Royal College of Surgeons, may, at the discretion of the Committee of Management, be exempted from further Examination in such subjects under these regulations.

Certificates issued by the following Institutions are at present recognised by the College:—

MEDICAL SCHOOLS.**Schools in Ireland.**

DUBLIN.—School of Physics, Trinity College ; School of Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons (including the Carmichael and Ledwich Schools) ; Medical College of the National University.

PROVINCIAL.—The Queen's University College, Belfast ; University College Cork ; and University College, Galway.

Schools in England.

LONDON.—St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Guy's, St. George's, London, Middlesex, University College, King's College, Westminster, Charing Cross, St. Mary's, School of Medicine for Women.

PROVINCIAL.—Birmingham, Queen's College ; Bristol, University College ; Cambridge, University School ; Yorkshire College, Medical Department ; Liverpool Infirmary, School of Medicine ; Manchester Owen's College, Royal School of Medicine and Surgery ; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, College of Medicine ; Sheffield Medical Institution.

Schools in Scotland.

EDINBURGH.—University, The Extra Mural Schools.

PROVINCIAL.—Glasgow : University, Anderson's College. Aberdeen : The University.

Schools in the British Dependencies and Colonies.

INDIA.—The Medical College of Bengal, Ceylon Medical College, The Medical College of Madras.

CANADA.—The University of Toronto, The University of Trinity College, Toronto; The University of Victoria College, Toronto; Trinity Medical School; The University of M'Gill College, Montreal; Bishop's College, Montreal; The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston; The University of Laval.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Dalhousie College and University, Halifax.

AUSTRALIA.—The University of Melbourne; University of Sydney.

CAPE TOWN.—South African College.

Schools in Foreign Countries.

Paris, Montpellier, Liege, Pavia, Pisa, Royal Caroline Institute, Stockholm; Copenhagen. New York: The University, The College of Physicians and Surgeons, The Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Philadelphia: The University of Pennsylvania, Jefferson College. Massachusetts: Harvard University, Cambridge, Boston; The College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.**Hospitals in Ireland.**

DUBLIN.—Richmond, Dr. Steven's, Royal City of Dublin, Mercer's, Meath, Jervic Street, Sir Patrick Dun's, St. Vincent's, Adelaide, Mater Misericordiæ.

PROVINCIAL.—Belfast Royal Hospital; Cork South Charitable Infirmary and County Hospital; North Charitable Infirmary and City of Cork General Hospital; Galway Hospital and Town Hospitals.

Hospitals in England.

LONDON.—St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Westminster, Guy's, St. George's, London, Middlesex, University.

Institutions recognised for Instruction in Chemistry, including Chemical Physics, Practical Chemistry, and Elementary Biology.

Certificates for Biology will be accepted from the following institutions :—

ABERYSTWYTH.—University College of Wales.

BANBURY.—Municipal Technical Schools.

BANGOR.—University College of North Wales.

BATH.—Kingswood School.

BEDFORD.—The Grammar School; Modern School.

BERKHAMSTED.—Berkhamsted School.

- BIRKENHEAD.—Holt Schools of Science and Art.
BIRMINGHAM.—Municipal Technical School.
BLACKBURN.—Stonyhurst College ; Municipal Technical School.
BLAENAU FESTINIOG.—County School.
BOLTON.—Central Higher Grade Board School.
BRADFORD.—The Grammar School ; Bradford Technical College.
BRIGHTON.—Municipal School of Science and Technology.
BRISTOL.—University College ; Merchant Venturers' Technical College ; Bristol Grammar School.
BRUTON.—Sexey's School.
BURSLEM.—Wedgewood Institute.
BURY.—Bury Grammar School.
CAMBRIDGE.—Leys School.
CANTERBURY.—Simon Langton Schools ; St. Edmund's School.
CAPE TOWN.—South African College.
CARDIFF.—University College of South Wales.
CHELTENHAM.—Cheltenham College.
CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—Clifton College.
CORK.—Crawford Technical Institute.
CRANBROOK.—Cranbrook School.
DERBY.—Municipal Technical College.
DEVONPORT.—Municipal Science, Art, and Technical Schools.
DUBLIN.—City of Dublin Technical School ; Royal College of Science.
DULWICH.—Dulwich College.
EASTBOURNE.—Eastbourne College.

ELLSTREE.—Aldenham School.

EPSOM.—Epsom College.

ETON.—Eton College.

EXETER.—Royal Albert Memorial College.

FELSTED.—Felsted School.

GLOUCESTER.—The Municipal Schools.

GODALMING.—Charterhouse School.

GRIMSBY.—Municipal College.

HALIFAX.—Municipal Technical School.

HANLEY.—Municipal Secondary School.

HARROW.—Harrow School.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Technical School.

HULL.—Municipal Technical School; Hymer's College.

JOHANNESBURG, TRANSVAAL.—Transvaal Technical Institute.

LEEDS.—Institute of Science and Art.

LEICESTER.—Wyggeston School; Municipal Technical and Art School.

LIVERPOOL.—School of Science, Technology, and Art.

LONDON.—The Department of Science and Art, South Kensington; City of London School; St. Paul's School, West Kensington; The Pharmaceutical Society; Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institute; South-West Polytechnic Institute, Chelsea; City of London College; Polytechnic Institute, Regent Street; Polytechnic Institute, Battersea; Northern Polytechnic Institute, Holloway; East London Technical College, People's Palace; Mercers' School, Holborn; St. Olave's

Grammar School, Tooley Street, S.E. ; Merchant Taylors' School ; Technical Institute, Wandsworth ; Municipal Technical Institute, West Ham ; Highgate School, Highgate ; Central Foundation Boys' School, Cowper Street, E.C. ; Westminster School ; Alleyn's School, Dulwich.

LONG EATON.—Trent College.

MANCHESTER.—Municipal Technical School

MARLBOROUGH.—Marlborough College.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—Middlesbrough High School.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—The Durham College of Science ; Rutherford College.

NORWICH.—Higher Grade Board School ; Technical Institute.

NOTTINGHAM.—University College.

OLDHAM.—Municipal Technical School.

OUNDLE.—Oundle School.

PLYMOUTH.—The Science, Art, and Technical School.

PORTSMOUTH.—Grammar School.

PRESTON.—Harris Institute.

RAMSGATE.—South-Eastern College.

READING.—Reading College ; Reading School.

ROCHDALE.—Municipal Technical School.

ROCHESTER.—Mathematical School.

ROSSALL, nr. FLEETWOOD.—Rossall School.

SALFORD.—Royal Technical Institution.

SHERBORNE (DORSET).—Sherborne School.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Hartley College.

SOUTHEND.—Technical School.

STAFFORD.—County Technical School.

STOURBRIDGE.—King Edward's School.

SUNDERLAND.—Technical College.

SWANSEA.—Municipal Technical School.

SWINDON.—Swindon and N. Wales Technical School.

TANBRIDGE.—Tanbridge School.

TAWYER, MERIONETHSHIRE.—Intermediate County School.

UPPINGHAM.—Uppingham School.

WALSALL.—Municipal Science, Art, and Technical School.

WEST BROMWICH.—Municipal Secondary School.

WINCHESTER.—Winchester College.

Extracts from the
SYLLABUS of the CONJOINT BOARD in SCOTLAND
OF THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH,
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH,
AND THE
ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
GLASGOW.

Triple qualification conferred conjointly by the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow have made arrangements by which, after one series of examinations, held in Edinburgh or in Glasgow, or in Edinburgh and Glasgow, the student may obtain the Diplomas of the three Co-operating Bodies.

Students passing the Final Examination will be entitled to register three Diplomas under the Medical Acts—viz., Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and Licentiate of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

This Conjoint Examination constitutes a “Qualifying Examination” for admission to the Medical Register, in terms of Section III. of the Medical Act, 1886.

Female Candidates are admitted to the Examination for this qualification equally with male candidates, and throughout these Regulations the masculine pronoun is to be read as standing for candidates irrespective of sex.

Regulations for the Triple Qualification.

Preliminary Examination and Registration.

1. The Preliminary Examination in General Education must be passed before the commencement of Professional Study. This examination may be passed before any of the Boards recognised by the General Medical Council.

Professional Education.

The course of Professional Study after Registration must occupy not less than five years, and comprise five winter and five summer sessions; but Graduates in Arts or Science of any recognised

University, who shall have spent a year in the study of Physics, Chemistry, and Biology, and have passed an examination in these subjects for the degrees in question, shall be held to have completed the first of the five years of Medical Study.

The following is a Statement of the entire Course of Study required:—

Physics, ...	Not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ months.
Elementary Biology, ...	„ „
Chemistry, ...	5 months.
Practical Chemistry, ...	$2\frac{1}{2}$ months.
Anatomy, ...	1 Course, 5 months.
Practical Anatomy (Dissections which should comprise the whole human body), ...	10 months.
Materia Medica, ...	1 Course, $2\frac{1}{2}$ months.
Physiology, with Histology, ...	„ 5 months.
Pathology, ...	„ 5 months.
Practical Pathology, ...	„ $2\frac{1}{2}$ months.
Principles and Practice of Medicine, ...	„ 5 months.
Principles and Practice of Surgery, ...	„ 5 months.
Midwifery, ...	„ $2\frac{1}{2}$ months.
Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health, ...	„ $2\frac{1}{2}$ months.
Clinical Medicine, ...	Not less than 9 months.
Clinical Surgery, ...	„ „

Gynæcology, ...	1 Course of not less than 13 meetings.
Diseases of Children, ...	„ „
Fevers, ...	„ „
Insanity, ...	„ „
Diseases and Injury of the Eye, ...	„ „
Hospital Practice, ...	Not less than 3 years.
Dispensary Practice, ...	Not less than 6 months.

The following Practical Courses are also required :—

(a) Two and a half months' instruction in Practical Pharmacy.

(b) Practical Midwifery.

(c) Instruction in Vaccination by a Public Vaccinator, authorised to grant Certificates of Proficiency in Vaccination.

Professional Examinations and General Regulations.

Candidates shall be subjected to four Professional Examinations, herein called the First Examination, the Second Examination, the Third Examination, and the Final Examination.

Opportunities of entering for each of these Examinations are presented six times in each year—four times in Edinburgh and twice in Glasgow. A Candidate at any of these Examinations may present himself either in Edinburgh or Glasgow, irrespective of the place at which he may have previously been examined.

First Examination.

The First Examination shall embrace the following subjects :—(1) Physics, (2) Chemistry, Systematic and Practical, (3) Elementary Biology, and Candidates may take this Examination in these subjects separately, or they may present themselves for the whole at one time, at any period after Registration as Medical Students. This Examination should be passed before the beginning of the Second Winter Session.

Second Examination.

The Second Examination shall embrace the following subjects :—(1) Anatomy, and (2) Physiology, including Histology. Candidates may be admitted to this Examination at the end of the Second Year of Medical Study.

Third Examination.

The Third Examination shall embrace the following subjects :—(1) Pathology, and (2) Materia Medica, with Pharmacology. Candidates may be admitted to this Examination at any period after the end of the third year of Medical Study.

Final Examination.

The Final Examination shall embrace the following subjects :—(1) Medicine, including Therapeutics, Medical Anatomy, and Clinical Medicine ; (2) Sur-

gery, including Surgical Anatomy, Clinical Surgery, and Diseases and Injuries of the Eye ; (3) Midwifery and Diseases of Women ; and, if not passed previously, (4) Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health. Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health may be taken at any time after passing the Third Examination on lodging the necessary certificate. Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery shall be taken together, and not earlier than on the conclusion of five winters and five summers of Medical Study, provided that a period of twenty-four months has elapsed since passing the Second Professional Examination.

Admission of Licentiates.

Every Candidate on passing the Final Examination shall enter his name in the Registers of Licentiates of the three Co-operating Authorities.

Communications from Candidates in respect to Examinations in Edinburgh should be addressed to Mr. D. L. Eadie, 50 George Square, Edinburgh. Communications respecting Examinations in Glasgow should be addressed to Mr. Walter Hurst, Faculty Hall, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. Attention to this will save much time and trouble.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter of King James I.,
1617.*

Extracts from the

**FIVE YEARS' REGULATIONS,
1917.**

**REGULATIONS AND SYNOPSES RELATING
TO THE SEVERAL EXAMINATIONS.**

FIVE YEARS' CURRICULUM.

**Extracts from the Regulations of the Society of
Apothecaries of London for the Diploma in
Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.**

*Registrable under the provisions of the Medical Act,
1886, and qualifying the holder to compete for
appointments in the Naval, Military, and Indian
Medical Services; also for Civil, Colonial, and
Poor Law Appointments.*

Dates of Examination.

The Examinations are Primary and Final.

The Primary Examination is held quarterly on the first Monday and on the following Wednesday and Thursday in the months of January, April, July, and October.

The Final Examination is held monthly, and consists of :—

1. The Examination in Surgery on the second Monday and on the following Wednesday and Thursday.

There is no examination held in the month of September.

2. The Examination in Medicine, Forensic Medicine, and Midwifery on the third Monday and on the following Wednesday and Thursday.

There is no examination held in the month of September.

The Primary Examination.

The Examination consists of two parts—Part I. and Part II.

PART I.

Elementary Biology.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

These subjects may be taken at separate Examinations.

Should the Candidate not succeed in passing in all the subjects of the Examination, he will be referred only in the subject or subjects in which he failed.

PART II.

Anatomy.

Physiology and Histology.

This Examination cannot be passed before the completion of 12 months' Practical Anatomy with Demonstrations.

Candidates will be exempt from the subjects of the Primary Examination on producing evidence that they have passed equivalent Examinations before an Examining Board recognised by the Society.

The Final Examination.

SECTION I.

This Section consists of three parts.

PART I. INCLUDES :—

A. A written examination in the Principles and Practice of Surgery, Surgical Pathology, and Surgical Anatomy, and an Oral Examination in Surgery, Surgical Pathology, Operative Manipulation, Surgical Anatomy, Instruments, and Appliances.

PART II. INCLUDES :—

B. Written and oral examinations in the following subjects :—

(a) The Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Therapeutics, Pharmacology and Prescriptions, Pathology, and Morbid Histology.

(b) Forensic Medicine, Hygiene, Theory and Practice of Vaccination, and Mental Diseases.

PART III. INCLUDES :—

C. Written and Oral Examination in Midwifery, Gynæcology, and Diseases of New-born Children; Obstetric Instruments and Appliances.

A, B, and C may be taken at separate Examinations, and in any order.

SECTION II.

This Section consists of two parts.

PART I. INCLUDES :—

A. Clinical Surgery.

PART II. INCLUDES :—

B. Clinical Medicine, Medical Anatomy.

Candidates may enter for A and B together or separately.

SECTION III.

C. Midwifery.

Midwifery and Gynæcology, . 3 }
 Clinical Instruction in the same, 3 } 6 months.

A course of Practical Midwifery.

Attendance on 20 Midwifery cases.

No Candidate is eligible for the Final Examination who has not completed the curriculum prescribed by the Society, in evidence of which a Schedule, to be obtained of the Secretary, must be produced, signed by the Dean of the Medical School or other Authority.

There is no exemption from any part of the Final Examination.

In the event of failure, a Candidate will be referred for three or for six months, as may be directed.

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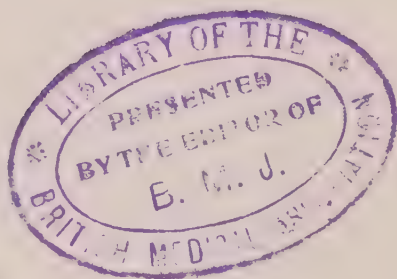
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